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# BOSTON RECORDER

And Keligious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS .... CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1828.

### RELIGIOUS.

NO. 2....VOL. XIII.

For the Boston Recorder VINDICATION OF THE PIETY OF DAVID BE-FORE THE MATTER OF URIAH.

Messas. Editors,-I am aware there is great Messas. Editors,—I am aware there is great satisfaction in making an important new discovery in any thing of public interest. And if the Bible was as susceptible of emendation as the useful arts of life, we might expect that the enterprising genius of the present age, would soon make for us some wonderful transformations of the sacred volume. But there is a sort of flaming sword around the book of God, pointing every way, & guarding all its pages with the carefulness of omniscience. The ingenuity of man may apply its transforming influence any where was, but this is forbidden ground. The wisdom of God, in the formation of the inspired records, as to matter or manner, submits itself to no earthly tribunal. It only remains for human sagacity to tribunal. It only remains for human sagacity to ascertain the fairest principles of interpretation, and then to apply them honestly for the development of divine truth.

It is remarkable, that the Bible takes no pains It is remarkable, that the Bible takes no pains to defend itself against eavilling, and even the gravity of philosophy sometimes looks with a de-gree of astonishment, at what it conceives to be the unguarded points of a book of such high claims. And while we may rest assured, that no discoveries will ever prove the Bible unphilosophcical, it is doubtless true, that many—very many philosophers will ""wonder and perish" in view of its histories, doctrines and revelations.

The Bible is an honest book. It tells truth at all hazards. It never seems, and never in fact all hazards. It never seems, and never in fact attempts to guard itself against the fastidiousness of infidelity. To satisfy an infidel would destroy a Bible. Every point yielded to infidelity is so much lost, and nothing gained,—unless it be a point which should in any case be resigned.

I have thought, Gentlemen Editors, that your reserved by Decision from a commendable

orrespondent Decision, from a commendable motive to accommodate David's fall to the taste of objectors to Christianity, has done more injury to truth, than good to that class of persons, for whose benefit he has undertaken to labor. He whose benefit he has undertaken to labor. He seems to have fixed his eye upon the position he labors to defend, as a very desirable object; and then his zeal to gain that ground blinds him utterly to the merits, relations, and consequences of his argument. For, if I do not greatly err, his argument triumphant would drag along in its train the rain of a very dear portion of the inspired records, (hitherto estemmed inspired,) & open a floodgate of letree and impetuous waters, before and gate of herce and impetuous waters, before and after which little of value would be left standing

upon the fair field of Christian faith and hope.

I shall first attempt to show, that a very considerable portion of David's psalms were written before his fall. The 18th Psalm and the 22nd chapter of the

cept only the 1st verse in II. Sam. 22, is historical, fixing the date of the psalm: "And David spake unto the Lord the words of this song, in the day that the Lord had delivered him out of the hands of his enemies, and out of the hand of

The fact that this psalm is inserted towards the atter end of David's history is an accident alto-gether independent of its chronological order, or date;—and can never weigh against the express declaration in the preface, or title of the psalm, above recated. It is a distinct species of compe-sition, and reight naturally fall in any convenient place by itself, as is the universal practice of biographers. The sacred writer, however, has prefixed a title, that there might be no mistake, as to the occasion, on which it was composed.

Nor is the expression "out of the hands of all Nor is the expression "out of the hands of all his enemies," sufficient to generalize the title, against the influence of the other parts, which are so limiting and specific. As "in the day," or at the time when; "and out of the hands of Saul." Or, "even out of the hands of Saul." As the persecutions of Saul constituted such a long series of David's afflictions, this title as a whole must be acknowledged as perfectly natural, in application to the specific event of deliverance from those afflictions. Finally, David never composed occasional songs, except upon the specific composed occasional songs, except upon the spur of an occasion, when he himself was impassioned by the event. And all wise poets would do well

to follow his example.

I shall conclude, therefore, that the 18th psalm, or which is the same thing, II. Sam. 22d chap. was composed by David, as the title imports, on the event of his deliverance from the persecutions of Saul; which was a long time before the matter

Next I would notice the psalm, which David composed on the occasion of bringing up the Ark of God from the house of Obed-edom to Mount Zion. I Chron. 16: from the 7th to the 36th ver. inclusive. "Then on that day David delivered first this psalm, to thank the Lord, into the hand hist this pealin, to thank the Lord, into the hand of Asaph and his brethren,"—that is, into the hand of the singing choir. That part of this psalm, contained from the 5th verse of this chapter to the 18th inclusive, will be found in the 105th psalm, from verse 1st to 15th inclusive. The remainder, excepting 3 or 4 verses, is the same as the 96th Psalm. This too was composed long time before the matter of Uriah.

before the matter of Uriah.

We have, therefore, two important selections from the Psalms, the former consisting of 50 verses, the latter of 29, composed and published by David before his fall, as certified by Divine inspiration. And what is quite remarkable, these psalms are among the finest, the most prophetic, and the most sublime, that David ever wrote. They are full of God in all his majesty, and of Messiah in all his glory. I will venture to say, and it is saying little, that the fires of devotion in their most elevated fervors, have been tion in their most elevated fervors, have been kindled up, and a velled out into their largest dimensions, as much by the use of these psalms, as

by any other equal portion of the sacred volume.

I pass now from the certain to the probable, the latter of which, in the present instance, is worth nearly as much as the former; and to all candid would be equally satisfactory. By the probable, I mean the internal structure and marks, ertain indubitable historical allusions, by which the dates of such and such psalms are satisfacto-

rily ascertained to have been previous to the mat-ter of Uriah. First I would notice those psalms, which, besides their internal marks, have titles at their head, professing to fix their dates. The authority of these titles is indeed a little uncertain. The 90th Ps. ascribed to Moses by its title, was probably written at a later age, from the fact, that in the tenth verre, the age of man is fixed at seventy years, whereas in the days of Moses it was But admitting this title to be errone ous, all the rest may be true. The title of the

bably correct, because they are so well supported by the internal marks. We should naturally de-termine these Psalms to the same occasions by their internal signs, independent of their titles. But their titles, to say the least, are strong cor-roborative testimony. They are so ancient,

But their titles, to say the least, are strong corroborative testimony. They are so ancient, that their origin cannot be traced. And the probability is, that they were prefixed under the authority of the compiler, or compilers of the Psalms; who must be supposed to have known the occasions on which they were published. I shall, therefore, conclude, that the six Psalms above specified, probably from their titles, and indubitably from their internal marks, were written and published by David before the matter of Uriah.

For reasons equally cogent, I should add to this list, Psalms 7, 9, 11, 16, 17, 22, 24, 31, 35, 58, 68, 109, 140, 141, 142, and several others, as containing most satisfactory internal evidence, that they were published on sundry occasions, previous to David's fall. I could specify those occasions, but as the question at issue does not depend upon such minute examination, and as few readers would have patience to undertake it, I choose to save

have patience to undertake it, I choose to save time and room for other more important purposes. Now, Gentlemen Editors, whether this proof of dates will be satisfactory to Decision, I cannot say. That part which is certified by the pen of inspiration must of course stand indestructible and impregnable. It was altogether unnecessary to have gone after the probable evidence. A hundredth, or a thousandth part of that which is divinely certified, were sufficient. But it was merely to show the abundant correspondencies, that I have adduced that species of testimony. And I moreover affirm, that the probable testimony, independent of the certain, would of itself be altogether convincing and satisfactory to me, and I doubt not to most minds. It is of a character which carries along with it irresistible convicwhich carries along with it irresistible convic-tion. [To be continued.] Antipas.

For the Boston Recorder. THE INDIANS OF THE U. STATES .- No. XII.

CHRISTIAN EFFORTS AMONG THEM. The efforts of the Methodists next claim our attention. In 1821 they established a mission among the Creeks in Georgia, at Asbury. There they have an interesting and flourishing school, which, it was supposed, would before this, amount to one hundred scholars. They have three stations among the Cherokees. One of them is at Riley's, about twelve miles south of Fort Deposit, Alabama, established in 1822. Another is at Ross', P. O., about 100 miles west of Riley's.

at Ross', P. O., about 100 miles west of Riley's. The location of the third I cannot exactly ascertain. They began their efforts among the Wyandots in Ohio, in 1821. Here they have two the Canara River. They have also a station among the Pottowatamies on Fox River, Illinois. The Protestant Episcopal Church have had two establishments among the Indians—one of them at Oncida Castle, the other at Green Bay in the N.W. Territory. At both of these stations there have been regularly ordained missionaries, and schools, but I am not able to say what is their present stare.\* Within a few years, very many of the Oneidas have removed from the former the Oneidas have removed from the former

to the latter place.

The Society of Friends have made some efforts to civilize the Indians, particularly among the Vyandots in Ohio.
The Synod of S. Carolina and Georgia have

an establishment among the Chickasaws in Mississippi, at Monroe. The mission family is comof twelve members and they have in charge

a school of fifty or sixty scholars

The Cumberland Missionary Society have also a school among the same tribe, at Charity Hall

a school among the Same tribe, at Charity Hatt consisting of 20 or 30 members. The Western Missionary Society have a sta-tion among the Chippewas in the N. W. Territo-ry, at the Saut De St. Marie. This is an important position for missionary operations, as it is in the midst of a numerous and interesting tribe. The Chippewas extend from Montreal to the Rocky Mountains, and are twenty thousand in number-all speaking the same language.

This survey gives, it is believed, a correct view as far as the circumstances of the case would admit, of the most important mission ry stations among the Indians in the United States; although it is probable some smaller ones have not been noticed. —My next topic of inquiry is, what has thus far been the effect of these efforts on the social, civil and religious character of the Indians?—1st, The effect on their Social and Civil character. mencing with the confederated nations of New York, we find that much has actually been ac-complished towards advancing them to the desired state of civilization. No tribes in our country, have been more exposed to the corrupt influence of unprincipled and abandoned whites, and none probably have been reduced to a more degraded & apparently hopeless condition. Only four

f the six confederate nations remain in N. York. "They are supplied with implements of husband-ry by the U. S. Agent, and many of them have made valuable improvements in agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, and in their dwellings and style of living. Some of them are possessors of considerable property in cattle and in other stock, and in the products of their farms. They have since the year 1817 made extensive improvements in their farms by clearing the land, building fences, &c. and a spirit of industry and ambition is evidently rising and spreading among Many of them have, through the exe tions of the missionaries, made very considerable advances in the common branches of knowledge, so as to become qualified as teachers of schools,

and some of them as preachers. The Seneca tribe, which in years past has been sunk almost to the lowest depths of degradation, is now rapidly advancing to a state of civilization. The Missionary there writes as follows:- " We must judge of the improvement of any people by comparing the present with the past. Well do the older settlers of this region remember the time, when these Indians, almost to a man, were in the habit of visiting the village of Buffalo and exhabit of risiting the village of Buffalo and exchanging their skins and bags of beans for the intoxicating draught, and when after a long debauch, hunger compelled them to cast about for something to satisfy as cravings, they have often been seen to pluck up the very offals of the street and devour them greedily. That which had died of itself was seldom refused on such occasions. It was handed down from father to son that drunkenness was no crime but a virtue. Deserdrunkenness was no crime but a virtue. Desertion of wives and children, contentions and murders were frequent. Now, it may be said that \* The latter station has been abandoned .- Eds. Rec.

18th Psalm is true, because it is a part of the text in II. Sam. 22. The titles of Psalms 34, 52, 54, ing themselves comfortably. Many bave to spare, 56, 57, and 59,—each of which determines the date previous to the matter of Uriah,—are proall the families have abundant means of supporting themselves comfortably. Many have to spare, and now carry their surplus produce to market and either sell it for money or exchange it for family supplies and implements of husbandry. Intoxication is comparatively unfrequent. It is true there are some wretched creatures who will drink at every opportunity, but, alas! it is true even of our own citizens; and to me it is not improbable that in an aggregate amount of persons addicted to intemperate drinking within the county, the comparative sobriety of the Indians would not materially suffer.—Among those families which have declared in favor of Christian institutions a great improvement, in regard to orwould not materially suffer.—Among those families which have declared in favor of Christian institutions a great improvement, in regard to order and cleanliness of person, dress, and style of living is apparent. Indeed, union, affection, and peace, spread their happy influence over families where before they were wholly unknown." I quote thus largely from this interesting letter, because it relates to a tribe of Indians whose case has appeared perhaps more hopeles, than that of almost any other. Will it be said in view of such facts that the project for improving the Indians is a visionary one?

Brainer. dians is a visionary one?
[To be continued.] BRAINERD.

# BIOGRAPHY.

FISK AT ANDOVER.

From Bond's Memoir. An intimate friend of Mr. Fisk, speaking of their mutual intercourse, has said; "I rarely knew of an occasion, when it was necessary to give him any thing like a reproof. But once when sitting in my room with the door open, I heard him, as he came from the lecture room, talking quite earnestly and saying, "I was pro-voked with brother \* \* \* because he continu-ed to speak, after the Professor had given his o-pinion." I called to him by name, he replied, "What do you want?" I said, "The sun will go down by and by." He answered, "Very well." In about fifteen minutes he came into my room with an honest and affectionate smile, took me with an honest and affectionate smile, took me by the hand, and said, "I am ready now to have the sun go down." This instance serves to show, with what a spirit he received a repreof, and how readily he profited by it. There was no kindness which he so gratefully received from a fellow student, as a reproving hint. And he enjoined it upon all his intimate associates, as a pledge of Christian friendship, that they should frankly tell him of every fault, and every improfrankly tell him of every fault, and every impro-priety of deportment, which they at any time should detect in him. The same kind service he was careful to perform, as a matter of duty, as well as Christian faithfulness.

From the observations which have been made respecting the religious intercourse of Mr. Fisk, with the members of the Seminary, it must not be inferred, that there was about him any thing which savored of religious austerity, or of that which savored of religious austerity, or of that we assist the contrary he was remarkably affable and familiar. The morest child might feel free to approach him, and would be sure to meet from him the unaffected expression of kindness. During intervals of relaxation from the engagements of the study and the closet, he was always cheerful, occasionally humorous, & indulged an agreeable "flow of soul," which rendered him a very pleasant companion. It was a source of regret to him, that he did not exhibit an example of more gravity; though it was seldom that any thing apof an exemplary follower of Jesus. They who enjoyed the privilege of intimate acquaintance with him, will never forget how they "took sweet counsel together, and walked unto the house of God in company."

His intercourse with the Professors of the Sem-

inary was uniformly modest and respectful. He went to them, as one would go to his father, for the counsel which their experience might enable them to give; and though in matters of faith he called no man Rabbi, yet he used to express much confidence in their judgment, and profited by their advice in cases, where he was not fully satisfied respecting the expendiency of any measure, or the path of duty. He greatly endeared himself to them, and they had a high respect for

his character as a Christian, and a man. One of them has remarked concerning him, that "he was very arden! in the pursuit of knowledge, and in his reugious duties. But his ardor was tempered with great sobriety and judgment. the Seminary, and suffered nothing to divert him from his appropriate business and duties, as a theological student. To every subject, which came under consideration, he brought strong excitement, and vigorous effort of mind.

He made visible advances in piety from year to year, and felt it to be indispensable to have his growth in grace no less evident, than his progress in knowledge. Sensible of his failings, he pursued no object with more zeal, than the diffi-cult work of correcting them. He received ad-vice from us in a most dutiful manner; and regarded those as his best friends, who most plainreminded him of his faults, for the purpose of elping him to avoid them. He was so pious and exemplary, -so prudent and amiable, -that his influence was great over the minds of his fellow students. They, were conversant with one so wakeful, could hardly indulge in heaviness.-His influence was permanent,-rather greater, after he was gone, over those who remembered him, than, at the time, over those who were more intimate with bim. The familiarity became less apparent, and the sanctity more.

One thing more worthy of special notice, is the valuable habit he formed, of uniting Christian action with study and devotion. I might enlarge here, but it is presumed this trait in his character will not be overlooked in the account

that will be given of his life." Such is the expression of esteem cheerfully contributed by one of his beloved instructers at Andover; and it is what each of them doubtless would subscribe to, as they all stood equally high in his estimation, and he probably did in theirs. In every concern of importance Mr. Fisk soli-cited counsel and advice from those whose age, xperience, and judgment claimed, as he thought,

his confidence. Among his advisers may mentioned in particular his former pastor, Rev. Dr. Packard, the Professors of the Seminary at Andover, and members of the Prudential Committee of the Board of Missions. Others were consulted by him, as opportunity occurred. Many of his letters were written for the purpose of eliciting the views and advice of his correspondents on points, where he hesitated to rely implicitly on the decisions of his own judgment. This habit originated not in the want of mental decision or independence, but in a strong desire to be kept invariably in the path of duty.

While a member of the Theological Seminary, | While a member of the Theological Seminary, Mr. Fisk devised and executed plans for doing good, not only to his fellow-students, and to the students in the Academy, and the inhabitants of the town, but to the people in a number of the adjacent towns. His great efforts were directed to the religious improvement of young people. To gain access to them he proposed the formation of Bible classes in a number of the neighboring societies. His plan being approved by the respective pastors, he engaged in it with zeal, and pursued it with success.

When his regular engagements would admit.

surrounding community he was so judicious and conciliating, that he was uncommonly popular, and in his plans successful. His praise still lingers in those churches, where the influence of his benevolent zeal and labors was so happily felt.

In concluding this chapter, the attention of the reader will be called more particularly to the devotional habits of Mr. F.—his intercourse with god. He was eminently a man of prayer. He spent much time in secret devotion and meditation. On the Sabbath, particularly, his soul seemed to be drawn so near to God and heaven, that it cost a reluctant effort to bring back his mind to the business of this life. He was always careful a gradual study careful conversacareful to avoid all study, reading and conversa-tion, that did not tend directly to aid devotion.— Prayer and praise, and benevolent labors, consti-tuted his uniform employment on the day of sacred rest.

A species of prayer frequent with him, and which he inculcated much on others, was intercession. If he wrote a letter to a friend, he observed a season of secret prayer for that friend. on receiving a letter, he had no sooner broken the seal, than he repaired to his closet, where not

unfrequently he would remain a long time.
It was the practice of Mr. Fisk in his devotional meditations and reflections to direct his attenat meditations and renections to direct his atten-tion, at the time, to some specific subject; some question of duty, some besetting sin, some plan of usefulness, the evidences he had of personal piety, &c. He kept distinct journals, in which he recorded his feelings and reflections on particular subjects and inquiries. Copious extracts will be given from three of his journals, which related to different topics of meditation and re-

### TRACTS.

For the Boston Recorder. Concord, N. H. Nov. 16th, 1827. Mr. O. Eastman, Secretary of the American Tract Society, Boston.

DEAR SIR,-The second object in the above remarks was, to lay a foundation for the following

The towns included in the above estimate con-The towns included in the above estimate contained a population, in 1820, of 44,000, now about 50,000. The Tracts circulated among this population amount to 422,000 pages. To supply N. Hampshire with Tracts in the same proportion would require 2,350,000 pages; to supply New-England, 12,660,000; and the United States, more

than 100,000,000 pages.

By a suitable effort made by one or two active and persevering agents in each of the states, might not this amount be put in circulation by the close of another year, and a sufficient sum be raised in addition to defray the expense of the agencies? And what would be the result? The American Tract Society would need to increase their printing establishment fourfold; and one fourth of the amount printed, or an equal quantity to what was printed during the year which ended in June 1827, would be at the disposal of the Institution and its branches, for gra-tuitous distribution—36,000,000 pages of the exposator the first families. He has nine calculate, the well adapted publications of the American Tract Society, in the hands of benevolent men for gratuitous distribution among the destitute, the benighted inhabitants of this and of the first families. He has nine scholars, five of whom are sent by the King.—Two boys, both of noble parents, daily read the Bible in English, and have copied the map of the world.—Christian Watchman. in the cities, the towns and the villages of our land. Let any one calculate on the probable results of such an augmentation of strength to the Tract cause, and then decide whether the object is worth the effort.

But possibly some may suppose that such a sup-ply would be more than adequate to the wants of our country. The fact, however, is far other-wise. The amount mentioned furnishes but little more than a single Tract of 8 pages to each individual, and less than a Tract of 16 pages to each of the reading portion of our inhabitants. And I have had occasion to notice what I consider an important fact, that in places where Fracts have been the most generally circulated and read, they are the most eagerly sought, and the deepest interest is taken in their distribu-tion. This fact establishes a position which is doubtless correct, that these publications are not

vet sufficiently known, to have their character uly and generally appreciated; and it also authorizes the expectation, that their greater circulation will only increase the demand. And though this demand will not be increased indefinitely, yet the extent may be illustrated by another fact In three towns in this vicinity, containing less than 5,500 inhabitants, towns included in the foregoing estimate, where Tract Societies have existed for a long time, and where the character f your Tracts was known, the sum recently raised by annual subscription is \$135.13, and the Tracts received back 126,687 pages; and still benevolent individuals there purchased more than those of most other towns. Taking the above, those of most other towns. therefore, as the basis of a calculation we shall find, that the State of New Hampshire to be equal-ly supplied would require about 6,500,000, and the United States 276,000,000 pages.
But the henevolent mind is lost in contemplat-

ing a field of immeasurable extent, still lying before it; and facts and calculations like these present an accumulation of motives to activity zeal in the cause. Those engaged in this cause, will go forward firm in the belief that God is sanctioning this as one, and that not the least important, among the methods for diffusing his truth; and they will never expect or wish that the work shall be ended, until the light of truth in all the effulgence of millennial glory shall pervade the earth. Yours, J. W. Shepard.

COLVERSION OF A PROFANE SAILOR, BY MEANS OF A TRACT.

Terms \$3, in 6 mo. or \$2,50 in adv.

Communicated by a Student in the Theological Seminary Andover.] I lately had a very interesting interview with a saibr, who was hopefully converted a little more than a year ago; and I communicate the sameto you, as showing the usefulness of Tracts to that class of our fellow-men. About two years and a half since, this Sailor, though he had become so wicked that few would employ him, was engaged for an eighteen months' voyage. Just engaged for an eighteen months' voyage. Just before sailing, he walked out one evening with a number of his companions, and passing the Bethel Flag, they concluded to stop. After sermon, the preacher gave them some Tracts, which they took without thinking or caring what they contained. They carried them to the ship, and soon after set sail.

After having been some months at sea, this man, as he was walking the deck, feeling somewhat melancholy, concluded he would look at the Tracts which had been given him. He did so, and conviction seized his mind. He knew not what was the matter. He had never felt so

not what was the matter. He had never felt so before. He could not rest; and in this state be continued waiting for the end of his voyage, that he might return home, and find some one to tell hom what he must do to be saved. He broke off his habits of profaneness and open impicty, and thus remained till he arrived at port; soon after which he trusts the Lord Jesus Christ took possession

He has since made one voyage, during which he established a prayer meeting on board, and won over a number to attend it, two of whom hopefully experienced religion; and all disorder was banished from the ship. Speaking of some seasons he had enjoyed since he experienced a hoper to be experienced as the provision of the state of the change, he mentioned one in particular which he had, during his last voyage, while reading the Tract, "Memoir of Harriet Newell." (No. 179.) He said it seemed to him his soul was wrapped up in Christ. I shall never forget the expression, nor the manner of his relating it. He attended nor the manner of his relating it. He attended a social prayer meeting with us, where a few of us met together. He led in prayer, and he seemed like one indeed taught of God. After attending prayers in our chapel, he remarked of the one who led, "He made a good prayer, but I hoped he would remember before God the case of poor Sailors, as well as others." [Am. Tract Mag.

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

BURMAN MISSION.

BURMAN MISSION.

The American Baptist Magazine for this month contains some brief extracts from Mr. Wade's Journal of the last year. He is now at Amherst, the new settlement commenced by the English. It appears that a new convert, Mab Loon-bya, who for a considerable time bad stood as a candidate, was baptized on the 20th of May. Anoth er hopeful inquirer, Ke-Myat poo, had for two or three months been regular in his attendance on the preaching of the gospel. He professes to be very desirous of considering the Christian religion, and has broken off from several vices to which he had been addicted. Mrs. Wade had begun a female school, and in May last had 14 pupils, whose parents solicited that they might pupils, whose parents solicited that they might be received. They learn to read, to use the needle, and receive religious instruction. Mah-men-lay is her assistant, and Dr. Judson contributes to their religious benefit by praying with them every evening in their own language.— Their parents make no objection to the means used for their best interest. Mr. Boardman, by the brethren's advice, is building a small bamboo house in Mau-la-ming. 25 miles from Amberst, on the same river, that there may be two Missionary stations, and a frequent intercourse. The native population of Mau-la-ming is 20,000. A year since it had no inhabitants. Sir Archibald Campbell has presented the Mission a large and beautiful spot of ground, a mile south of the military cantonments, where Mr. B. is erecting a house. He remarks, "We feel more than we have ever felt, that we have reached the scene of our future labours." The death of Dr. Judson's little daughter Maria is mentioned with much affectionate sympathy. Dr. Price is at Ava, and has established a School for the instruction of Burman youth of the first families. He has nine scholars, five of whom are sent by the King.—Two boys, both of noble parents, daily read the

From the American Baptist Magazine. BURMAN MISSION.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Judson to Rev. Mr. Sharp dated Amherst, May, 5, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR,-You are doubtless acquainted with the measures we have taken, in regard to he formation of a new mission station at this The final disposal of the ceded provinces on

this coast, is still rather uncertain, the question having been referred to the decision of the Court of Directors. But it is generally understood. that the Burmese government has behaved soill, since the war, in not complying with the terms of the treaty, and in giving the Envoy, Mr. Cranford, a most ungracious reception at court, that these provinces cannot be restored to their former masters; and that the difficulty attending their erection into an independent principality, or transferring them to any neighbouring power, will render their final retention necessary though the British Government uniformly profess their reluctance to extend their Indian territories.

The fate of this port is still more dubious, in consequence of Sir Archibald Campbell's having fixed his head quarters at Mau-la-ming, twenty five miles up the river, and of the uncertainty whether Mr. Crawford or any person interested in the prosperity of Amherst, will be placed in civil charge here.

When I first determined on settling here, it was understood, that all the heads of government were unanimous in the purpose of making this the capital of the ceded provinces; but an unhappy misunderstanding took place; and though this is admitted to be the most pleasant place, the most salubrious, the most central, the best, and indeed the only port, (for ships cannot go up the river,) Sir Archibald pronounced Maula-ming the best military station, and the

tide of Burmese emigration has flowed thither.

On brother Wade's arrival, and my return from Ava, as we had a house here which Mrs Judson had begun, we continued to occupy it, and wait for the openings of Providence. On brother Boardman's arrival, he had occasion to go up to Mau-la-ming, to obtain medical assist-ance for Mrs. B., and according to an arrange-ment we have made, he will probably remain there for the present. Sir ArcBibald has repeat-

MMISID C771. V.13-14

edly offered us ground for a mission statin; and we are pleased with having a footingat both places, that we may, with greater facility occupy that which will become the permanent seat of government, or perhaps both, if the native population of both and other circumstances ha pear to warrant such a division of our stength.

The expense of building such mat houses, as our present necessities require, is not large. We have expended about three hundred dillars in Amherst, and have sufficient accommodation for myself and brother Wade's family, beside a comdious zayat for the female school, Aid even this appropriation has not been made from the funds furnished from America, but from donations made us for the express purpose of build-ing. Since the close of the war, I have been able, from money paid me by the British govern-ment, presents lately made me at Ava, and donations to the missions, to pay into the funds of the Board, above \$4000, which, after deducting such expenses as our regulations allow, (together with the last donation from Madras,) I have remitted to Mr. Pearce of Calcutta.

The long interruption of our missionary work occasioned by our troubles at Ava, the domestic calamities which have since overwhelmed me in quick succession, and the hitherto unfavorable circumstances of Amherst, have operated to prevent my returning with much ardour to my usual occupations. I am, however, endeavouring to do a little. We have a small assembly of twenty-five orthirty, on Lord's days; and our daily family worship is not unfrequently attended by a One woman desires to profess few inquirers. our religion, and has lately given some satisfactory evidence, that she is sincere. A few respec-table men declare themselves convinced of the truth of the Christian religion; but we discern yet no traces of the renewing influences of the Spirit on their hearts.

Three only of the Rangoon converts are now with us. The rest are dead or scattered in dif-ferent parts of the country. So far as I have been able to ascertain the circumstances of those who died in my absence, and those who still remain, I believe, that, with the exception of two, who were excluded from the church in Rangoon, for neglecting to attend worship, none of the baptized have disgraced their holy profession. I do not of course speak of two or three cases

which required temporary church discipline. Moung Ing lately went on a mission to Mergui, (Bike,) the place of his former residence, where he has set up Christian worship, and has,

he writes me, several inquirers.

I commend my sorrows to your sympathetic remembrance, and begging an interest in your

prayers, remain, my dear Sir, Yours faithfully, A. JUDSON.

# AMERICAN EOARD OF MISSIONS.

From the Missionary Herald.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was incorporated in the year 1812. It now consists of 67 Members, residing in different parts of the Union. Twenty-nine are laymen. Of the clergymen, thit teen are Presidents of colleges, and six are Professors in Theological Seminaries.—Of Corresponding Members, there were this courter with the contrast of the contrast countries. there are in this country, nine; and in foreign countries, twelve.—The number of Honerary Members (constituted such by the payment of fifty dollars, if clergymen, and one hundred dollars, if laymen,) is 285.—The executive business of the Loard is performed by a committee, called the Prudental Committee, consisting of five persons, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and travelling Agents varying in number secretaries to sixtuate assessing. according to circumstances.

Prudential Committee.—Hon. William Reed, Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Hon. Samuel Hubbard, LL. D. Rev. Warren Fay.

The Prudential Committee give directions in respect to the more important correspondence; authorize expenditures; examine the Treasurer's accounts; appoint missionaries, assistant missionsiries, and agents; assign their fields of labor; receive reports from the Secretaries, Treasurer, missionaries, and agents; and once a year make a report to the Board of their own proceedings, and of the general state and prospects of the missions. Correspondence.-Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Correspond-

respondence.—Jereman Evarts, Esq. Corresponding Scretary, Rev. Rufus Anderson, Assistant Secretary.
The correspondence, foreign and domestic—the editing of the Missionary Herald—the preparation of the Annual Report, of Missionary papers, of Instructions to Missionaries, and of other public documents—the general superniondence of the missions abroad, and of Auxiliary Societies at home-standard and of Auxiliary Societies. at home-the direction of Agents-the obtaining of infor mation, which shall lead to the enlargement of the existing missions, and the establishment of new missions-the oc asional attendaces at anniversaries of Auxiliaries-and casional attendar: 3 at aniiversaries of Auxiliaries—and the constant, necessary, and desirable personal intercourse with friends of missions from all parts of the country;—render the duties of this department exceedingly laborious, and beyond the power of two men adequately to perform. The Prudential Committee, therefore, obtained the services of Mr. David Greene, for the past year, with special reference to the dense interconduces, with David Greene, for the past year, with special reference to the domestic correspondence, and the correspondence with missionaries among the Indians. Mr. Greene is now on a tour of inspection to the missions among the Indians, and particularly the missions formerly under the care of the United Foreign Missionary Society, which have never yet been visited by any one connected with the Executive of the Board. This tour will occupy about eight months, and will embrace a circuit of not less than 5,000 miles.—When at the farthest station westward, Mr. Greene will be more than half way from Boston to the Pacific Ocean. than half way from Boston to the Pacific Ocean.

Treasury .- Henry Hill, Esq. Treasurer, William Ropes, It may be proper to remark here, -as a reason why the

collections of Associations, the contributions at the Month-ly Concert, and the donations of individuals, should gener-ally be remitted through the large channels opened by the ally be remitted through the large channels opened by the Auxiliary Societies,—that the datail of the business is likely to become so great, that the Treasurer will not have time for the more important duties of his department. The correspondence in relation to the pecuniary concerns of the Board, the purchase of supplies for the several stations, the directions for sending the Missionary Herald and the Research of the Board, we rejective and decrease the sending ports of the Board to societies and denors, the sending of ublications to the missionaries and to foreign corresponding monthly lists of donations, with various other duties,—de-voive on the Treasurer; and it is necessary that he be able to perform all of them.

Agencies: - The Rev. George Cowles, mentioned in the Agencies: -The Rev. George Cowles, mentioned in the last survey as Permanent Agent, alter a laborious, faithful, and successful discharge of the duties of his agency for about two years, was obliged, by ill health, in the course of the past year, to retire from his office.

The Rev. Richard Brown, at the recommendation and with the cordial approbation of many elergymen in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., where he has been employed for the year past, has been appointed Permanent Agent for the courty.

the year pass, under the country.

Other agents are also employed, as they can be obtained, or are demanded, to organize new Associations and Augustian and tiaries, or to visit and encourage those which have he

iliaries, or to visit and encourage those which have heretofore been organized.

It is expected that, during the present year, a sufficient
number of agents will be obtainable to visit many of the
Auxiliaries in New England, and considerably to extend
the organization of Associations in New-York and other
Middle States. From almost every section of the country, their aid is solicited; and wherever they have labored,
the intelligent and benovolent have been forward to express a live opinion of their good influence, as well in repress a higa opinion of their good influence, as well in regard to religion in general, as to missions in particular.

Associations and Auxiliaries.—Within little more

ror Systematic Charity in the Missionary Herald for November 1823. Associations and Auxiliary Societies, in accordance with that plan, have been organized to a considerable extent, as appears by an examination of notices of their formation in the four last volumes of this work.

No. of No. of Whole than four years past, that is, since the proposal of a Pla

nes of this work.

No. of No. of Whole
Gent. Lad's. No.
40 43 83 43 72 76 Associations in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, 176 131 25 17 16 32 Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, 70 108 11 Virginia,

Whole number of Associations, 725 592 1,317 In about 100 ecclesiastical societies, or parishes, situated chiefly in Pennsylvania and Ohio, gentlemen and ladies have been associated under one constitution, but have Col-

lectors of both sexes appointed. The officers of these As-

sociations being gentlemen, the Associations are reckoned in the first of the above columns.

The 1,317 Assaciations are embodied in 58 Auxiliaries, embracing, on an average, about 23 Associations each.—

Of these Auxiliaries, 54 contributed, during the year ending September 1st, nearly 44,000 dollars. A number have increased their remittances every year since their organiza-

Receipts and Expenditures.— The Receipts of the Board during the year ending Sept. 1, 1827, were \$88,341 89. The Expenditures were \$104,430 30. The receipts came chiefly through the channels of Associations and other Societies of various names, and the Monthly Concert.—We have gone over the lists of donations published in the last volume, and have ascertained that the remittances from Monthly Concerts, 'curing the year, exceed \$9,000, which is somewhat more than one-tenth of the whole amount of the receipts. The remittances from Associations, as has been already stated, was nearly \$44,000. The contributions of other Societies have not been estimated; nor have the donations made directly to the Board by individuals.

Publications.—Nothing will develope and sustain the missionary spirit in the churches, except the blessing of God on the constant circulation of missionary inteligence. The Prudential Committee have not been unmindful of this fact. They have printed, during the past year, and to a great extent have circulated, either among purchasers, or gratuitously, as follows: Receipts and Expenditures .- The Receipts of the Board

or gratuitously, as follows:
The Messionary Heraid, vol. xxiii,
The Annual Report, [17th.]
Dr. Griffin's Sermon before the Board, 2,000 do. 1000 do Sept. 1826. Missiona

onary Papers,

MISSIONS CONTEMPLATED. The spontaneous efforts, which have lately been commenced, to increase the annual receipts of the Board, (See vol. xxiii, p. 361.) in connexion with the urgent necessities of a world lying in wickedness, and the promising opening which are every where to be seen into fields of extensiv usefulness, make it the duty of the Board to enlarge it This they have resolved, with the divine

operations. This they have resolved, with the divine assistance and the co-operation of the churches, to do.

Most of the existing missions need enlargement. The countries round the Mediterranean, afford special inducements. Many new stations in those countries might be occupied, with the fairest prospect of exerting a powerful Christian influence. From Bombay, there is a call for more missionaries. The Indian missions require the labors of more evangelists.—Two new missions are projected, and incipient measures have been taken with respect to them.

Western Africa .- It is contemplated to employ color, the descendants of Africa, in a mission to some one or more of these tribes. One man, who has been some time in the ministry, and who is very strongly recommended, has already been engaged. Others will be sought for the service.

North-West Coast .- The tribes of Indians, for whom the contemplated mission is designed, lie westward of the Rocky Mountains, and north of California. The follow-ing paragraph, which accompanies the remarks jest referred nitted to the special attention of those nalified for missionary service.

"Looking to Jesus the Author and Finisher of ou "Looking to Jesus the Author and Finisher of our Faith, and considering the peculiar duties and obligations of the age, the Committee feel prepared to say that no man, who, possesses suitable qualifications to go forth as a preacher of the Gospel to the heathen, need heistate a moment lest his services should not be needed. Every such man is bound solemnly to consider, in what place it is the pleasure of the Lord that he should live and labor; and, should he feel coved to offer himself for the missionary work, he will next make the matter a subject of prayer and of solemn consultation with judicious Christian friends, who are well acquainted with his character."

Greek Youths.—Of the 11 Greek youths sent to this country to be educated under the care, and at the expense of the Board. Nicholas Vlasopolos died the last year at Mouson at the age of 22, and Photius Kavasales, after a residence in the United States of four years, sailed for Motor than the Country of the States of four years, sailed for Malta in June. Four of the others are members of Yale College, four are at Amherst in different stages of their education, and one is at Monson. Several of these youths bid fair to be distinguished scholars

SUMMARY.

A summary view of the missions under the care of the American Board, presents us with farty-one stations, occupied either in countries where the Gospel has not before been proclaimed, or where it had been obscured and perverted by the corruptions of declining ages. At these stations, laborers are employed in the numbers and proportions stated in the following table.

ring table.
s of the Gospel, (in the survey called Missionaries.)
Physicians, (hesides one who is also a elergyman.) Printers,

Females, married and unmarried.

Whole number, 200
Several of the clergyman acquired, before leaving this country, a considerable knowledge of the medical and surgical arts. One, who is commerated among the physicians, is also a licensed preacher, and all are employed more or less in the business of instruction. A few of the teachers have received licensure to preach the Gospel.

The number of pupils in the schools connected with the stations, is not less than 30,000; and about 500 native teachers are employed in them.—Not far from 300 persons have been received into the mission churches.

The missionaries will employ the press, during the present year, for the dissemination of knowledge in nine languages;—the Mahratta, Tamul, Italian, Greek, Armenian, Arabio, Hawaiian, Choctaw, and Cherokee. The Hawaiian and Choctaw languages they were the first to reduce to Whole number, 200

ian and Choctaw languages they were the first to reduce t writing, \* and the same is true of the Cherokee, so far the English alphabet is used: the syllabic alphabet was t invention of a Cherokce. Presses are owned and emp invention of a Cherokee. Presses are owned and employed by the missions at Bombay, in Ceylon, in Western Asia, and at the Sandwich Islands. The printing for the Choctaws has been executed in Ohio. Among the Cherokees, the printing for the mission will be performed at a press belonging to the Cherokee government.

We have not the means of exactly estimating the amount of printing in the several missions. The following table may be regarded as exhibiting a near approximation to accuracy.

At Bombay, in the Mahratta language, previous to 1827; general size, 8vo, average number of pages in a copy, 47;—

Number of cupies.

For the mission, 181,210

For others, 2

At Malta, previous to 1926;—In Modern Greek; 12 me and 18 me; average number of pages 36; for the mission,

For London Missionary Society; average 25.500-206,710

2.000 number of pages 254,

number of pages 234,
In Ratina; average number of pages 29;
12 mo and 18 mo,
27,000
In Groeco-Turkish,
At the Sandwich Islands, in Hawaiian,
previous to 1827; average number of
pages 18; 18mo,

The whole number of copies, 426,360 The New Testament in Mahratta, printed in different ortions is included in the above estimate. The printing in the Choclaw language consists chiefly of elementary chool books, scripture extracts, and religious biograph he number of copies not reported. The printing in Ch. okee will commence soon after the erec press in the Cherokee country, which will be early in the

\* It should be stated, that in writing the Hawaiian langiage, material as ish missionary.

From the Missionary Herald.

SYRIA. Intelligence from Syria has been received as late as August 20th, in a letter from Mr. Goodell to the Assistant Secretary. Asad Shidiak was still in prison at Cannobeen, but firm in his adherence to the protestant faith. The second year of his imprisonment commenced in the March previous.—Asaad Jacob, the youth whose misconduct is mentioned in the last volume. awakened hopes in Mr. Goodell that he would re-

Near the close of July, Mr. Bird and his family went to Ehdeen, near the residence of the Maronite patriarch, to enjoy the mountain air, taking with him, by way of precaution, an order from the emeer Besheer, requiring all people to treat him with kindness and attention. This protection was not found adequate, for immediately on its becoming known that he was in the vicini ty of Cannobeen, the family, which entertained him, was excommunicated by the patriarch, and the Maronites rose tumultuously, assaulted the house, beat and threatened the family, and obliged Mr. Bird to flee to Tripoli, the residence of

the shekh Naami Latoof. Mr. B. was preparing an account of these proceedings, which afford decisive proof, if more proof were needed, of the apprehensions entertained on Mount Lebanon with respect to the influence of the mission in Syria, small as is the number of laborers, and restricted as have been their means of intercourse hitherto for want of an Arabic press.

Mr. Goodell as as on the point of going, with the family of the English consul, to spend a few weeks on the mountain, at the time of this vio-lence done to Mr. Bird. The emeer Besheer re-quested, however, that he might not go.

SMYRNA.

Proceedings of Messrs. Brewer and Gridley.

The latest published communications from Messrs. Brewer and Gridley may be found in the past volume. Mr. Gridley was then at Smyrna, and Mr. Brewer had gone to Constantinople.— The statements of the former respecting education among the Greeks, and of the latter with regard to the spirit of inquiry among the Jews at astantineple, will be recollected by the reader. An abstract of the communications of missionaries, received since September, will be given in a subsequent number.

In June, Mr. Gridley commenced a journey to Caisaira, a place northward of Tarsus, with view to spend the summer in Cappadocia. eading objects were, to acquire language, which is spoken by perhaps half the Greek population of Turkey, and to ascertain, as far as possible, the state of education among the Greeks, and the nature of the school-hool which were needed, and could be most readily introduced. His journey to Cappadocia occupied twenty-one days, and he proposed to remain until the autumn, and thought it possible he might return by way of Sebar, Tokat, Angora, and Constantinople. At Tokat he hoped to discover the grave of Martyn.—Mr. Gridley probaly received a letter from Mr. Brewer, advising s immediate return to Smyrna, in time to reach hat place before the news was received in Asia Minor of the destruction of the Turkish and Ecyptian fleets at Navarino, on the 20th of Octoer, by the English, French, and Russian squadions; otherwise his situation may have been rendtred extremely critical.

Mr. Brewer remained at Constantinople, or the vicinity, until September, when the political relations of Turkey with the principal European powers became such, as to induce him to as above stated to Mr. Gridley, and to proceed himself to Syrs, a Grecian island, where h would remain in a place of safety. His principal occupation has been the acquisition of languages.

Destruction of the Turkish and Egyptian fleets at Na

This event, which is alluded to above, is here noticed, because it must open Greece to the influence of the Gospel, hasten the decline and fall of the bloody crescent of Mahommed, and ultimately exert no small influence on all the mis sionary operations in the east.

What will be the influence of this decisive neasure on the Ottoman government will soon be known, and therefore need not be conjectur-In any event, the freedom of Greece seems to be virtually secured; for it is not to be supposed that the powers, which have thus interfered, will sufer the Greeks to be again the subjects of Mahommedan oppression, rendered more cruel by the circumstance of their interference. But should the Porte, under the impulse of passion, proceed to extremities, which is possible, then the tide of conquest, after the lapse of many centuries, may be rolled back towards the original dominions of the Mussulman. The Greek pire may rise again from the dust, and take session of her own capital. Asia Minor may be opened to the researches of the scholar, and to the labors of the missionary. Armenia may become easy of access, and Syria may border upon a Christian country, if not soon embraced within its limits: and the pope may find less of co-operation in the Greek church, than he now does among the Moslems. Nor is it improbable, that God designs to employ the sword in preparing the way for the Gospel in those countries, from whence the Gospel was by the sword driven into banishment.

Mission at the Sandwich Islands .- The Janua ry number of the North American Review contains an article of more than lifty pages on the missions at these Islands. The allegations of the London Quarterly Review and of a "Voyage' under the auspicies of Lord Byron, are candidly examined and most pleasantly and ably refuted. The spirit of the whole article is such as we are happy to see in that work. When missions have become so interesting as to be interwoven in the literature of the country, opposition cannot long be made against them, successfully. Our readers will be gratified with the feelings exhibited in the following extract .- Conn. Obs.

" It is worthy of notice, that when missionary attemps are just beginning, the general opinion of philosophical writers seems to be, that nothing can be dane; that the superstitions of the heath-en are so inveterate, and their minds so besotted and obtuse, and the customs of fifty generations so irresistible, that it would be vain to attempt a reformation. The condition of these ancient nations cannot be altered. The children must b like the fathers, through all the future ages of the world. But when, after years of toil, and many discouragements, a moral revolution has been effected; after the debased idolater, and the cruel savage, have been raised to the dignity and comfort of civilized life, and brought under the pure and holy influence of religious truth, it is then found out, that this mighty transformation is one of the easiest things that was ever conceived of. The change itself is ascribed to some trilling cause; and the missionaries, far enough from receiving any credit for what they have done, are unmercifully chastised for not having done more, in less time, and in a more easy, rational, and agreeable manner. It were to be wished, that cold, unfeeling critics, who sneer at the labors of missionaries without knowing any thing about them, would set the world an example of what they, in the plenitude of their wisdom, could accomplish. This they have not yet condescended to do; but there are multitudes of men, on whom they could make the experiment; and every philanthropist will rejoice to see light beaming forth from any quarter, however unexpected."

Foreign Missionary Society of New-York and Brooklyn-The first annual meeting of this Society was held December 28th. The exercises were introduced with prayer, by the Rev. Cyrus Mason. It appeared from the Treasurer's Report, that the receipts of the year had amounted to \$7.914 20; all of which had been received through the 15 Associations auxiliary to the So ciety. The Report of the Executive Committee was read by the Secretary, John R. Hurd, Esq. ciety. After remarking upon the special design of for-eign missionary efforts, it alluded to the success of those efforts as exemplified in the history of the Cherokees and the Sandwich Islanders, concluded by replying to some objections which are occasionally made against the objects of the Institution. The meeting was then addressed by Theodore Frelinghuysen, Esq. of New-Jersey, Rev. Jonas King, late Missionary to Palestine, Rev. Mr. Kirk, Agent of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and William Max-

well, Esq. Editor of the Journal of Commerce .-The audience was large, and manifested a deep interest in the services of the evening.-N.Y. Obs.

### BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1828.

RETROSPECT .- TEMPERANCE. In our " Review of the Year" 1827, published last week, we overlooked the cause of Temperance. That year will long be remembered in this country, as a time when the monster Intemperance received a great and lasting check in his destructive march. The subject has been more frequently urged on public attention in various ways, and almost every where is received with candor and solemn thought. In numerous instances have merchants voluntarily put aside their small measures, and many have wholly discarded spirits from their stores, unless they keep them among drugs and medicines. Not a few intemperate persons have been reclaimed by medicine; but the grand means adopted for arresting the evil is Prevention, and that by a voluntary disuse of liquors on the part of the Temperate. Resolutions and social engagements to this effect have been abundant; and it is fast becoming unfashionable and uncivil, in this part of the country, to offer spirits as a mark of hospitality or friendship. The Society for the Promotion of temperance has great encouragement to proceed in its labors. We know the work is only begun, and that the horrid vice still spreads over the land in the length thereof, and the breadth thereof. But we have evidence that the time to work with effect bas come; and all the friends of their country and of human souls should be thankful and take courage, but not relax their efforts. When we learn in many directions the good effects of our own humble efforts in this cause, we do not regret having given it so much space on our pages. Many periodical publications give it more than usual attention; none so much as the Christian Mirror at Portland, except the Philanthropist in this city which is specially devoted to the cause. Another weekly paper having the same object, has just been commenced at Southbridge, Mass. called the "Reformer and Moralist." Another is proposed in Maine.

THEATRE.

It has been a subject of satisfactory remark by individuals who were present at the benefit of Mrs. Knight and Mr. Horn on Friday evening at Federal-Street Theatre, that, during the whole of the performances of the evening, not word or action which could be regarded as openly or even constructively indelicate was to be Whether this was accidental or the result of a determination to pay a deference to pub lic sentiment in this respect, we know not, but we record the fact with great pleasure, and the more readily, as we have had occasion to speak before with severity of some instances of viola tion of propriety on those boards, which have however, we are told, been on the whole, much less often noticed there, than at the rival estab lishmen' .- [Mass. Journal.

The Massachusetts Journal is a friend and advocate of theatres. We have therefore candid admission from their own side of the house, that the performances usually contain something "indelicate." For when the writer can point to one evening when nothing of the kind appeared, he records the fact with great pleasure;" he is surprized, and almost believes that it must have been accidental. If we had said delicacy was such a stranger on the stage, we should have been accounted slanderers. We do hope, however, that "public sentiment in this respect" is beginning to make itself heard, even within the walls of a theatre. As to the comparative claims to delicacy and purity in "the rival establishment," we know very little. We do know that when Tremont Theatre was contemplated, it was pretended it would be a reformed house; and that its actors and scenes would be adapted to the taste of the delicate, the refined and the virtuous. We do know, that when its speedy deterioration was predicted, the prediction was regarded as false. We know, too, that the prediction has hastened to its fulfilment; and that the pretence of a reformed theatre, in regard to that establishment, has in four or five months become perfectly ridiculous.

# DRIVERS OF STAGES.

ton and Union line Stage Companies, was holden at Ware Village, Mass. Dec. 11th, where seve ra! resolutions were passed relative to the principles and habits which their employment requires. The 4th resolution is this: "That while refinement, improvement and correctness of deportment in all classes of society are daily making progress, they are in no class more essential than in ours; who are intrusted with the property, and what is still more valuable, the lives of others which may be jeopardized by our mismanagement." The 5th declares that "intemperance profanity and dishonesty shall not be countenanced among them;" and the 6th, that " temperance, sobriety, honesty and industry shall be their motto."-We hope so good an example may be followed either in like manner or more silently, by the whole of that large and increasing and im portant class of community.

YARMOUTH, N. S. A gentleman at Yarmouth, N. S. writes thus o one of the editors of the Recorder.

Yarmouth contains a population of near 5,000 puls, we have one Bible Society, one Wesleyan Missionary Society, a Society for promoting Christian knowledge. There are four ministers who are pastors of churches; one Congregational, one Church of England, one Methodist, Baptist. The adjoining township of Argyle has no minister. Notwithstanding the great want of information among the people, and the awful abounding of iniquity, I think religion is upon the increase, and prospects are much brighter than they have been. We are about forming a Society for the promotion of Temperance. Five Sabbath Schools have been formed on Cape Sable Island and in the township of Barrington which is adjoining; since their formation, five teachers, and twenty-five others have become hopefully pious, six of whom have joined the church, and the good work is still progressing; it commenced in the Sabbath School. In Yarmouth we have not yet witnessed such blessed effects resulting from the formation of Sabbath Schools ive of some good, we are not discouraged.

REVIVAL IN BRIGHTON, N. Y. The Rochester Observer contains an account of a revival in Brighton, which we abridge.

The first settlement of the town commenced nearly 59 years ago. The inhabitants were mostly emigrants from Stockbridge and Lenox, Ms. Sept. 18, 1817, a congregational church of 25 members was organized, gathered under the labors of Rev. Solomen Allen. He continued the pastoral care nearly 3 years, and died in the city of New-York in 1821. Under his ministry the church increased to 69, mostly by letters .-Rev. J. Winchester was his successor during two years, and 2 persons were added to the church. To him succeeded Rev. C. Thorp, who was installed in May 1825, and died in August last .-In this time 22 were added, only one by profession. Previous to the revival, the whole number which had ever belonged to the church was 92. which had become reduced to 45.

The unhappy divisions which had been for 3 years increasing and distracting the minds of this people, early last spring presented an alarming aspect. One man in tones of deep emotion, said to the writer, "we who have hitherto been so highly celebrated as a church and people for harmony are now undone." The reduced church and society were to human view on the verge of universal dissolution. But "man's extremily is often God's opportunity."

About the middle of June last, at a conference meeting on Sabbath evening, a number of the church, in view of the deplorable condition which they and the impenitent around them were in, arose and gave mutual pledges to devote at least one balf hour daily in consecrated prayer consecrated prayer for a revival of religion. At the same meeting some of the impenitent were convicted, and from that evening may be dated the first visible tokens of a revival. In a few weeks after it spread into different parts of the town. Though it has not, as in many other places, been overwhelming in its character, but more like the gentle distillings of the dew, or the rain upon the mown grass. Yet its effects, as far as can be judged, have been truly happy. Between 70 and 80 may in the judgment of charity, be numbered as hopeful subjects.

The writer adds; "A distracted church has

been rescued from the jaws of ruin. never can we forget the time, when that hostite cloud of dissention which had been for years rising and gathering, was dispersed, never forget that memorable evening when that hallow-ed fire descended from the throne of heaven, and melted the bearts of the church into one heart. We can compare our signal deliverance to nothing but that of the Israelites, with the mountains on the right and the left, the Egyptians close behind, and the Red Sea before them.

EAST TENNESSEE IN ACTION, BUT WANT-ING HELP.

At Maryvile, in the county of Blount, the seat of the Southern and Western Theological Seminary, several Benevolent Societies have lately been formed, One is a Bible Society, which resolves to put the Bible into every destitute family in the county as soon as practicable. Another is a Tract Society, auxiliary to the American, which resolves to circulate Religious Tracts as widely as possible in the same county. . A third has organised two Sabbath Schoole, one for perple of color, and one for white children, both of which are well attended, and bid fair to be very useful. The Theological and Literary Institution numbers upwards of 50 students, a large majority of whom are pious young men preparing for the ministry. The writer of the notice in the Philadelphian says: "The cause of virtue and truth I suppose is, upon the whole, gaining ground in this section, but the laborers are far from being adequate to the great work that is before them. We do believe that if our northern friends knew the destitute state of many parts of this country, and the exertions that this infant Institution is making to supply them with the bread of life, and the difficulties that it is struggling under, they would pour some of their surplus funds into its treasury to support a professor.

NORFOLK COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

A large number of Gentlemen from most of the towns in the county of Norfolk, assembled at the Court-House in Dedham, on Wednesday. the 2diday of January, agreeably to a circular letter from a Committee of the Trustees of the Mas-Norfolk County Bible Society, with a view to form a Norfolk County Bible Society. The Rev. Dr. Porter, of Roxbury, was called to the Chair, and opened the meeting with prayer. The Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester, was appointed Secretary. ject of the meeting had been from the Chair, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a Bible Society be now formed in the county of Norfolk. A Constitution was then, after suitable deliberation, unanimously adopted. The following persons were elected to fill the offices of the Society for the present year:

Hon. Edward H. Robbins, President. Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D. D.; Rev. John Cod-man, D. D.; Hon. Jarius Ware, VicePresidents. Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Secretary.

Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Secretary.
Rev. Alvan Lamson, Treasurer.
Rev. Elisha Fisk, Joseph Harringson, Esq.
Rev. Abiel Fisher, Wiliam Ropes, Esq. Rev.
Samuel Gile, Daniel Adams, Esq. and Ebenezer Alden, M. D. Trustees.

Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Rev. John White, and Rev. Wm. Cogswell, Executive Committee. Capt. George Dixon, Depositary.

The following resolutions were adopted.

1st. Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Congregations in this county to take up contributions to aid the funds of this Society before the first day of May next. 2d Resolved. That the Executive Committee

be instructed to ascertain as soon, and as correctly as possible, how many families in this county are destitute of the Bible. 3d. Resolved, That this Society will not re-

mit their exertions, until every family in this county are supplied with a copy of the Sacred Scriptures. This Society is auxiliary to the Massachusetts

Bible Society, and its annual meetings are to be held on the Wednesday, next succeeding the first day of January.

A New-Year's Visit .- A minister remarked last Sabbath, that much as there might be plea-sing in the idea of mutual congratulations, throughout the city on New-Years' day, he veriy believed that the practice operated as a powerful hindrance to those profitable reflections which the occasion was fitted to excite. Yet as it was the custom of our citizens to visit their friends, and especially their ministers on that day, he most cordially invited all who heard him to assemble at his house the afternoon, for the we have not yet witnessed such blessed effects resulting from the formation of Sabbath Schools among us, but we hope they have been product-found an interesting and delightful season.

It is . Church in Park-Concert convenie Secretar the conc kept. T est both That larg has som last, it wi street ch while the searcely each of who pro had been modated bly atten cises of

This m promoti found this and they ferent hou submit; ally, and though the Miss fully in th rotation, On extraction of the ore of the o There evening,

On acco The gent sionary of the past Total, \$1

A socio Parent P mote the to procure charged as the Method employed formin ly commer reas in pri WESL

The Re Academy the wants and solicit niary concertofore stood assurances hopes of sur to solicit do & individuable appeal Rev. M. Bromfeld-laking appeal taking up a funds of his

The Nev ry subscrib for the "An Union," are er, in endear there not to nomination Columbian have the his

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The Bib ers of Phili to aid the tempt to s plying the Young Me med a si ply that di concurred Society, a

Revivals. a notice of a Church, W which had but 3 or 4 a The same freshing in Fork, Rich

Meetings S. Carolina 13th. It co meeting as subjects who to exist, and The religiou ening. A sion, in behat the close, the was beld.

Churches existed for s ized in the years ago, t are now 7: supply of th

A Presbyt phian states ed for his di adelphia, for

The anniv Society, was New-marke Society's ope idence ofth tion is regar past, betwix have been

GHTON, N. Y. er contains an account which we abridge.

the town commenced he inhabitants were ockbridge and Lenox, gregational church of d, gathered under the Allen. He continued years, and died in the . Under his ministry mostly by letters .s successor during two added to the church, Thorp, who was inied in August last .only one by profesal, the whole number the church was 92,

which had been for 3 racting the minds of presented an alarms of deep emotion have hitherto been h and people for harhe reduced church iew on the verge of man's extremity is

to 45.

, a number of the plorable condition around them were nsecrated prayer the same meeting ere convicted, and ted the first visible few weeks after it the town. Though places, been overr the rain upon the as far as can be ppy. Between 70 of charity, be num-

acted church has of ruin. O never. when that hostile been for years rissed, never forget then that hallowne of heaven, and into one heart erance to noth th the mountains yptians close be

N, BUT WANT-

Blount, the scat Theological Semicties have lately ociety, which redestitute family de. Another is o the American, eligious Tracts as county. A third children, both of bid fair to be very d Literary Institustudents, a large ung men prepariter of the notice e cause of virtue whole, gaining laborers are far eat work that is at if our northern of many parts of ns that this infant y them with the es that it is strugsome of their surupport a professor.

BLE SOCIETY. men from most of folk, assembled at, on Wednesday. to a circular ! stees of the Masa view to form a The Rev. Dr. ed to the Chair, and yer. The Rev. Dr. nted Secretar ang had been stated

iety be now formed Constitution was tion, unanimously ons were elected to r the present year: President.

Rev. John Cod-e, VicePresidents. cretary. Harringson, Esq. Harringson, Esq. Rev.

Ropes, Esq. Rev. Esq. and Ebenezer Rev. John White. ecutive Committee.

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ociety will not re-ery family in this

py of the Sacred

the Massachusetts heetings are to be ucceeding the first

pinister remarked e might be pleacongratulations, ears' day, he verirated as a powtable reflections excite. Yet as s to visit their inisters on that l who heard him lise. At the hour wded, and it was MONTHLY CONCERT IN BOSTON.

It is well known that the Evangelical Congregational Churches in Boston have, for some years past, met together in Park-street church for the observance of the Monthly Concert. This they have done, partly for the purpose of conveniently receiving missionary intelligence from the Secretary of the Board; a privilege peculiar of course to the concert in this city, where the offices of the board are kept. The concert has been an occasion of peculiar inter-est, both to Christians in Boston and visiters from abroad. That large church has usually been well filled below, and has sometimes been crowded and uncomfortable. Since the opening of the new churches on the north and the south, it has been judged expedient to have the Concert held in note places than one. Accordingly on Monday evening last, it was held in Park-street, Salem-street, and Pinestreet churches, at the same hour. The result was, that while the assembly in Park street sustained a diminution searcely perceptible, there was a respectable audience in each of the other houses. Several hundreds attended, who probably would not have gone, if only one house had been opened. Many Christians were better accommodated on account of distance; and many others prohably attended who had seldom or never witnessed the exercises of a similar occasion.

This measure will doubtless contribute much to the promotion of the cause of Missions; and not less to the progress of religion in the city. The churches here have nd this united meeting to be a strong bond of union, and they are tried at the thoughts of separation into differcut houses, at the time of this monthly solemnity. But submit; expecting to have still a united Concert occasionally, and some other general meetings more frequently than before. The Concert too is still one in an important sense; though held in different houses. The intelligence from the Missionary Rooms will be communicated equally and fully in the three places, by the secretaries and other gentlemen. The pastors and others, who take part in the other exercises, will divide the services so as to keep up a rotation, and they all will be heard at the different h On extraordinary occasions, all will come together as before in Park-street church.

There was little recent intelligence given on Monday evening, as very little had been received during the month. On account of recent troubles in the Levant, news from the Palostine Mission is looked for with much solicitude. The gentlemen from the Rooms gave a lucid survey of misstonary operations in various parts of the world during the past year. The collections were as follows:—Park Street, \$77,82; Pine Street, \$46, 62; Salem Street, \$28; Total, \$151, 94, nearly double of the usual sum.

# PRISON MISSIONS.

PRISON MISSIONS.

A society was formed in this city Dec. 20th, called the Parent Prison Mission Society, whose object is, to promote the religious improvement of public prisoners, and to procure the prisoners such pecuniary aid, when discharged as the finuds may authorize.—Its members are of the Methodist connection; and the Rev. John Robbins is employed as their Corresponding Secretary, and agent for forming auxiliary societies in other places. He immediately commences a tour for that purpose in this state. "I teas in prison, and ye came unito me."

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MS.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MS.
The Rev. WILBUR FISK, Principal of the Wesleyan Academy, is now in this city, for the purpose of presenting the wants of his rising Seminary before the General Court, and soliciting a grant of lands or money, to place its pecuniary concerns on a better foundation than they have here-tofore stood. We understand that Mr. Fisk, from the assurances of many iriends in the Legislature, has good hopes of success. He has another object in view, which is to solicit donations of books from benevolent booksellers & individuals, to increase the Academy Library. We hope his appeal to the generous in this city will not be in vain.

Rev. Mr. Fisk is expected to preach in the Church in Bromfield-Lane, next Sabbath evening, with the design of taking up a collection at the close of the services to aid the funds of his interesting semisory.

EVERY MAN TO HIS BUSINESS.

The New York Baptist Register has the following que-

EVERY MAN TO HIS BUSINESS.

The New York Baptist Register has the following querry subscribed "A Voice from the West;" "If the Agents for the "A merican Tract Society," and "American S. S. Union," are permitted to spend any time they think proper, in endeavoring to make disciples to their faith, ought there not to be an equal number appointed from each denomination composing these Associations?" On this the Columbian (Baptist) Star makes the comment which follows: "The inquiry here made we trust will have due attention. Agents of National Institutions are placed in circumstances of great deiteacy, and should therefore pursue an inoffensive course. We would not indulge a groundless jealousy on such a subject, and so far as the liberal patrons of the National Sabbath School Union, are concerned, we may venture the arsertion that it is not with their allowance, that any of their agents interfere in sectatian matters. It is but lately that Mr. Malcom of our own church, left the office of general agent, and we must do our pedoloaptist brethren the justice to say, that we heard no jealousies expressed about him. The gentleman who we understand is to succeed him, is one in whom we have the highest confidence, and whom we can freely and fully trust."

# RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The Bible Cause. The young men and others of Philadelphia have formed a Bible Society, to aid the Philadelphia Bible Society, to aid the Philadelphia Bible Society in their attempt to supply the State in three years, by supplying the destitute families of that city.—The Young Men of the Northern Liberties have formed a similar Association, and engaged to sup-ply that district.—The Managers of the Centre County Bible Society, in the same state, have concurred in the resolution of the Philadelphia Society, and engaged in the business with spirit.

Revivals .- The Western Luminary contains A notice of a revival lately commenced in Pisgah Church, Woodford county, Ky. the pastor of which had labored more than 20 years, and had but 3 or 4 additions in a year, on an average .-The same paper also mentions seasons of re-freshing in Nicholasville, Stanford, Hanging-Fork, Richmond, Paris and Lexington, in Ken-

Meetings in Charleston, S. C .- The Synod of S. Catolina and Georgia met in Charleston Dec. 13th. It consists of 6 Presbyteries, and contains nembers. The C. Observer speaks of the meeting as eminently barmonious, particularly on subjects where diversity of opinion was supposed to exist, and which involved important changes. The religious meetings were solemn and awakening. A sermon was preached during the see ening. A sermon was preached during the session, in behalf of the Chickasaw mission; and at the close, the annual meeting of the Bethel Union

Churches formed.—A Presbyterian church has existed for some little time in Shawaneetown, fill. Within a few weeks others have been organzed in the vicinity of Fairfield, Wayne and in Carmi, White county. Where, three years ago, there were but 2 small churches there are now 7; but most of them have only a partial supply of the word and ordinances.

A Presbytery in S. America. The Philadelphian states, that the Rev. Mr. Parvin has applied for his dismission from the Presbytery of Philadelphia, for the purpose of forming a Presbytery at Buenos Ayres, where he now resides.

The anniversary of the Baptist General Tract ociety, was celebrated in this city on Wednesday evening last, in the Baptist meeting house New-market street. This is the first year of the Society's operations since the change of its location. The annual report exhibited a pleasing evidence of the good favor with which this institution is regarded. A sum little short of \$3200 has been received into the treasury during the year past, betwixt three and four millions of pages have been published; 216 pages of Stereotype

plates have been added to the number previousplates have been added to the humber product ly on hand, remittances in money have been re-cieved from 130 auxiliaries, and 25 depositories crablished in fourteen States. Col. Star.

Tracts for Malla .- The "Dair yman's Daugh ter," and "The Bible above all Price," together with the ten Commandments, and four Religious Cards, all in Italian, have been sent to the Committee by the Missionaries at Malta, with a re quest that they may be printed for their own circulation in that Island, within which limits they are proscribed from circulating any thing printed by themselves. The Tracts have been approved by the Committee, and nothing is now wanting but funds with which to publish them. Those disposed to aid in this object, have therefore now the opportunity. Am. Tract Mag.

Utility of Tracts .- During the late revival in Brighton, N. Y. the following incident occurred. A young lady, after having withstood all the means of grace for a period of more than three means of grace for a period of more than three months in the progress of the revival, became alarmed at the close of an evening conference, on hearing read the tract entitled, "Quench not the Spirit," and before the week ended she gave od evidence of a renovation of heart; is now member of the church, filling the place at the communion table, vacated soon after by the death of a pious mother .- [ Hoch. Obs.

The Connecticut Branch of the Am. Tract Soc held their annual meeting at the North Conference Room, in this city on Wednesday evening, the 2nd inst. The weather was unfavorable, but a respectable audience were assembled. Rev. Mr. Whelpley, and Rev. S. Spring, addressed the Meeting, in a pertinent and interesting manner. 100,786 Tracts were disposed of the last year; and 479,496 Tracts have been distributed since the formation of the Society.—The receipts of the year were \$1383 19.

The January Number of the Baptist Preacher has been published, containing a Sermon by Rev. Daniel Sharp, of this city, from 1 Corinthians, xiii. 12.—Now I know in part; but then I shall know even as also I am known.

The Rochester Observer, having completed The Rochester Observer, having completed its first volume, now passes to the hands of Samuel Chipman Esq. as editor, and will be published by Mr. Elisha Loomis, late printer for the Sandwich Island mission. It will be enlarged to the size of the Boston Recorder, which has been proposed for some time past. The editor says: "Under the new arrangement the number of subscribers is already doubled, and the proprietors calculate on increasing them to three proprietors calculate on increasing them to three thousand, of which they have flattering prospects."

The Religious Messenger, a Methodist paper of the Philadelphia Conference, has been trans ferred to the general book concern at New York and will be merged in the Christian Advocate and Journal. It had not defrayed the expense of publication.

publication.

The Pittsburgh Recorder, having nearly completed its 6th volume has been discontinued.— The Editor, Rev. John Andrews, is about publishing a paper called the Spectator, which is to be literary and miscellaneous, but have a religious

Literary and Theological Seminary of the South. At the late meeting of the Synod of Carolina and Georgia an important change was made in the plan of this institution. It has here-tofore embraced both Literary and Theological pepartments. This was objected to extensively, because it would interfere with existing literary institutions, and aspire to be a College. henceforth to be simply a Theological Seminary.

Reformation. The Pennsylvania Society for discouraging the use of Ardent Spirits, have re-quested the several clergyman of Philadelphia to deliver one or more discourses each, on that subject; and the Rev. Mr. Livingston commenc-ed the service last sabbath evening.

Acknowledgements .- The Directors of the Southern and Western Theological Seminary, at Maryville, E. T. acknowledge the receipt of between 2 and 3000 volumes of books, principally from New Hampshire and Massachusetts -also, a neat pair of globes from ladies in Newburyport; fifty dollars from the Cestral church session, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars from the Young Men's Education Society in the city of New York .- Com.

Donations to the Treasury of the American Home Missionary Society, in the month ending Dec. 24th, \$1871, 72.—Received by the Agent of he same Society, in the Western part of New York, in two months preceding Dec. 20th

Donations to the American Board, from Nov 21st to Dec. 20th, \$4,335,17; of which \$2,620,68 was from Auxiliaries.

New-Year Offerings .- The Fancy Article Society, composed of the Ladies of the Collegiate Dutch Church in New York, have had a sale of fancy articles, prepared by them. The proceeds of the sale to be applied in aid of the cause of Missions.

Promptness .- \$10,000 towards erecting a Congregational Meeting-House in Pawtucket, have been subscribed in that town in 24 hours.

Quarterly Journal .- An Agent is now in Poston, iting subscriptions to the Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society, a periodical which contains much portant information in regard to that and kindred objects, only fifty cents a year. We cheerfully recommend the

work to our friends and patrons ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Ordained on the 3d that as Pastor of the South Church and Society in Andover, vacated by the removal of Dr. Edwards, the Rev. Milleros Badeer. Introductory prayer by the Rev. Reuben Emerson; Sermon by the Rev. Prof. Staart; ordaining prayer by the Rev. Freegrace Reynolds; Charge by Rev. Samuel Stearns; Right Hand of Fellówship by the Rev Samuel C. Jackson; and the address to the Church and Society, by the Rev Jonathan French. The delightful harmony which has prevailed among that people, and the unanimity with which they have invited and settled their present Pastor, afford a bright antiema-

and settled their present Pastor, afford a bright anticipa-tion of his future usefulness among them.

On Thursday, the 27th December, the Rev. EDWARD

On Findraday, the 24th December, the Rev. Edwards, R. Tiler was ordained to the Pastoral Charge of the South Congregational Church, in Middletown, Conn. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Joshua L. Williams. Sermon, by Rev. Calvin Chaptn, D. D.; Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. John R. Crane; Charge, Rev. David Smith; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Walter Colton; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Harver, Jule 21. Prayer, by Rev. Harvey Talcott.

The Rev. WILLIAM L. BUFFETT was installed Pastor The Rev. WILLIAM L. BUFFETT was installed Pastor of the congregation of Atwater, Ohio, Dec. 5, by the Presbytery of Portage. The Rev. Mr. Shailer introduced the services by invoking the Divine Blessing, and Reading the Scrivurers; Mr. Treat led in the first Prayer; Mr. Storrs delivered the Sermon on Rom. 1. 16. and put the appropriate questions, to the Congregation and Pastor; Mr. Keys lead in the Insalling Prayer; Mr. Seward delivered the Charget to the Pasor; Mr. Mertam expressed the Fellowship of the Churches, Mr. Sheidon addressed the People, and Mr. Smith offered Us. Concluding Prayer.

On Wednesday last, Rev. 11.

On Wednesday last, Rev. Howard Malcom, was in-stalled Paster of Federal Street Bastist Church in this cistalled Pastor of Federal Street Baptiat Church in this city. Rev. Professor Ripley, of Newton Theological Seminary, read the scriptures; Rev. Mr. Jacoba, of Cambridge, made the introductor: prayer; Rev. Mr. Knowles, of Boston, preached the sermon from John vrii, 17, 21. Rev. Mr. Gration, of Newton, offered the prayer at the installation; Rev. Mr. Sharp, of Boston, gave the charge; Rev. Mr. Babcock, of Salem, presented the right hand of fellowship; Rev. Mr. Grosvenor, of Boston, addressed the church; Rev. Prof. Clase, of the Thedlogical Seminary at Newton, made the concluding prayer.

The new Moeting-house, erected by the Congregational Church and Society in Madison, Me. was dedicated to the service and glory of the One Supreme Jehovah, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Nov. 21. Invocation and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. G. W. Fargo of Solon; Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. J. Tucker, from Gen. 28: 17; Dodicatory Prayer by Rev. J. Peet; of Norridgewock; Concluding Prayer by Rev. J. Peet; of Norridgewock; Concluding Prayer by Rev. F. Holt, of Bloomfield. Our friends in Boston and vicinity, who have generously contributed towards the erection of this neat and commodious house, have our sincere thanks.—May God rewast them for their Christian liberality.—And may we ever feel, that byfreceiving their sacred charity, we are laid under new obligations to promote the cause of the Redeemer.—[Comm.

The new & elegant l-jick Meeting House in Westmoreland

gations to promote the cause of the Redeemer.—[Comm. The new & elegant 1-ick Meeting House in Westmoreland N. H.—to be occupied by the Rev. Allen Pratt—was consecrated to Almighty God, on the first day of this year. The introductory Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Baratow of Keene; the Sermon was preached by the Rev. Isaac Robinson of Stoddard, en Ex. xx. 24; the Consecrating Prayer was offered by the Rev. Pliny Dickinson of Walpole; the Concluding Prayer by the Rev. John Walker of Chesterfield.

Walker of Chesterfield.

The Richmond Street Congregational Meeting-house in Providence R. I. was dedicated Jan. 1st. The services consisted of Scripture reading by Rev. Mr. Malthy of Taunton; introductory prayer by Mr. Crampton of Conn. dedicatory prayer and sermon by Rev. Mr. Greene, of Boston; Concluding prayer by the pastor of the Church, Rev. T. T. Waterman. The pews were sold the folkwing day for a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of building, besides a number which were reserved.

A Methodist Chapel was dedicated on the 11st inst., at Portsmouth, N. H.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We wish to direct the special attention of our readers, to the article on the first page conceroing the Piety of Da-rid. Those who were startled by the positions taken by "Decision," will be gratified to follow "Autipas" through the discussion of the other side of the question. It will appear, in two pages pages. ppear in two papers more.

The letter of our correspondent in Lawrenceburg, Ind.

s forwarded to the Secretary of the Home Missionary Si-ciety, as pertaining to the business of his office. "A Sunday School Superintendent on Connecticut Ri-er," is gratefully received, and will be inserted as soon is

### SECULAR SUMMARY. NATIONAL CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE.

IN THE SENATE.

Inquiries are proposed into the expediency of the following measure:—of making a military road from the mouth of Mattawankeag river to Mars Hill (Maine.)

Bills reported: for building custom houses at Newport and Mobile, and repairing that at Newburyport; for the retief of the N. E. Mississippi Land Company; to extend the time in which goods may be exported with the benefit of drawback.

f drawback.

Petitions presented: of inhabitants of Houlton Plantation.

Me. for protection and for a military road.

Calls on the President for information: relative to the alleged aggressions on the N. Brunswick frontier.

leged aggressions on the N. Brunswick frontier.

In THE HOUSE.

Petitions presented: these are very numerous, but generally of a local character. Those which relate to commerce and the protection of manufactures, pro and con, come from all parts of the country.

The Committee on manufactures have been invested with power to send for persons and papers, to get information on that subject. After a warm detait the resolution passed, 108 to S7. Only three members from N. E. voted for it; Messrs. Anderson and Ripley, Me. and Harvey, N. II. To give this power, on subjects of mere legislation, is a

To give this power, on subjects of mere legislation, is a novel course; and many think it is dangerous. MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Inquiries are ordered or proposed into the expediency of the following measures: of incressing the duties on sales at auction; of providing by law for the recording of mortgages of personal property, and for a right of redeeming such mortgages; of repealing an additional act making provision in the judicial department, passed Feb. 11, 1824; of providing for an extra term of the court

ch. H., 1824; of providing for an extra term of the court facesions in Barnstable.

Bills in progress: providing for the use of broad-rimmed cheels, for better regulation of Indiamand people of coltrin Dukes' county; repealing an additional act directing he method of laying out highways.

Petitions committed:—in favor of making New Bedford half shire town.

a half shire town.
Inquiries of the Governor; for copies of correspondence with the general government, or that of Maine, relative to the North Eastern boundary.
HOUSE. Inquiries into the expediency: of amending the

House. Inquiries into the expedience: of amending the law for the preservation of public records; of amending the laws so as to enable deputy sheriffs to serve venires; of repealing the law which prohibits the sale of lottery tickets within this state; of taxing salt-works, and all other property and persons, (except Indians and paupers.) that are now exempted from taxation; of establishing a law court in the county of Hampden; of creating a power by law to compal witnesses to sixe testimony under oath becourt in the county of Hampden; of creating a power by law to compel witnesses to give testimony under oath before ecclesiastical councils, (adopted;) of taxing sheep, machinery of manufactories; also, wild or unimproved land, at 6 instead of 2 per cent; of authorizing the everseers of the Poor, to retain paupers until their labor shall compensate for the expense incurred in supporting them; of altering or amending the law in relation to attachments on real estate.

Bills in progress: for the better regulation of Instructers. Petitions committed: of Pascal P. Pope and others, for repeat of the law taxing sales at Auction; of Jonn Skinner, and others for a Free Bridge over Charles river; of G. Hallet and others, for the incorporation of the N. England Manufacturers' Bank, in Boston; of Trustees of Pittsfield Female Academy, and of Wesleyan Wilbraham Academy. Resolves passed; authorizing the Treasurer to borrow a sum, not exceeding \$150,000.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and what, alterations are

ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be in-structed to inquire whether any, and what, alterations are necessary in the law "to enforce the satisfaction and pay-ment of executions and warrants of distress against certain corporations," and the several acts in addition thereto. Returns of the Deaf and Dumb Persons in 76 towns,

# GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Message is one of unusual length and interest, and bounds in statements of very considerable importance, from it we learn that the commission appointed, in pursuace of resolves of the Legislature, to survey eligible routes r rail-ways and canals, have completed exa we routes for rail-ways from Boston to Providence, and re engaged in the survey of a route for a Canal from the are engaged in the survey of a route for a Canal from the former place to the Blackstone Canal, thence to connect with the proposed canal from Norwich, Conn. A special commission for the same object is also assiduously engaged in surveying a route for a rail way westward through the interior of the state.

A commission constituted pursuant to a resolve on the petition of sunday inhabitants of Freetown, who have been dissenzed of their possessions, has been executed to the satisfaction of all parties. The demandant in the actions against the tenants who were warranted by the Common-

against the tenants who were warranted by the Common-wealth, was adjudged to recover, but has consented to ompromise, by which he has conveyed the lands in fee uple to the state for the sum of \$17,500, which with the sets in the actions, will be an expense to the state of 118,200.

Congratulation is offered on the benefits secured to those teresting unfortunates, the Deaf and Dumb, by the intion at Hartford. On this subject he remarks, that, or of Athany, by the Common Council.

At the Woollen Factory of the Great Falls in New-Hampshire, a Dye Heuse has been established with apcannot but convey the highest gratification to every anthrophic mind to be assured, that the munificent a ightened charity of this Commonwealth, in affording for The Court of Sessions of the County of Kennebeck, Me. has ordered the erection of a new Court House at Augusta, and appointed a committee to make a plan and estimates. It in stated that the funds of the county are sufficient to build the Court House without any additional tax. years, the means of instruction, and of future usefu nd enjoyment to more than one third of the whole number funds in this interesting institution, has been followed y the most conclusive evidence of corresponding improvement and benefit."

ment and benefit."

Much uneasiness is expressed with regard to the condition of the State Prison. The expenditures which for the last three years have been overbalanced by the receipts, give, the past year, a balance of \$6000 against the state. The labor of the convicts had not been lessened, though it is admitted that the business of 1-innering stone which had furnished the principal proportion of the amount of earnings had very much declined.

The commissions under the act for the separation of Maine and Massachusetts are proceeding in the discharge of their duties, and have already divided and assigned 5, 000,000 of aeree in the state of Maine. His Excellency thinks there is no necessity of continuing the surveys and

thinks there is no necessity of continuing the surveys divisions at present, especially as they cannot be now effected without certain and direct collision with the British authority, by which nothing is to be gained, either to the right or the enjoyment of the property. He refers to the recent difficulties on the North Eastern borders of Maine

recent difficulties on the North Eastern borders of Maine in very spirited language.

The documents relating to the Massachusetts Claim have been for some time in the hands of the Secretary of War, and will be reported on at the present session of Congress. Dissatisfaction is expressed at this reference to the Secretary.

The state of the finances is looked upon with concern.—
The state of the conceditures over the receipts for the

The excess of the expenditures over the receipts for the

present year is rising \$63,000. It is declared that the exprosent year is rising \$63,000. It is declared that the expenses of Government, Civil List, and Legislation can be delivated only by a resort to loans. The products of the revenue have even been anticipated, and the claims upon what now remains in the Treasury will immediately exhaust it. The causes of these drains are enumerated and special economy earnestly recommended to the consideration of the Legislature.

The Inspection Returns from the Militia show an aggregate of 54,900 amn; of whom 49,991 are Infantry; 3224 Artillery, and 1761 Calvary. Much satisfaction is expressed on the appearance of the Militia, though the system is accused or many inequalities. Some palliation is thought to

accosed of many inequalities. Some palliation is thought to be advisable. Drill and discipline should not be exacted

to the extent of age they now are; absolute exemptions should be less numerous and volunteer companies should be encouraged by their numbers, to which end it is recommended to alter the law by enlarging the number necessary to constitute a volunteer corps to twice the present number.

FOREIGN.

Greece.—A letter from Port Mahon to the editors of the Recorder, says of the Greeks, "Time never saw a people more disjointed, ticentious and confused. All the bonds of union are relaxed and broken. They have been driven to

Naval .- A letter from an officer of the U. S. ship Java

Acted at Gibraiter, Nov. 13th, mentions that she is considered the handsomest ship and fastest safer in the Mediterranean, and to mark 12 knots on her log is quite com-

non. In her last cruize she saw little but desolated islands at each of which they could hear horrid tales of Turkish bar

parity. The Constitution, Lexington, Warren, and Por poise were left in the Archipelago. The Outario sailed th 12th for the U.S. by way of the coast of Africa and th West Indies.

and embedilishments.

Peru.—By the way of Charleston we learn, that Gen.

Lamar has reached Lima, been formally installed as President of the Kennbler, and greeted with the greatest demonstrations of public joy.

trations of public joy.

From Havana.—We learn from Havana that a fleet of spanish vessels consisting of one 74, two frigates and a brig sited from that port on the 4th ult.—They were all well named and provisioned, having six months' supplies on board, and it was said they were bound to Porto Rico, to

join another squadron. Their future destination was not known.—N. Y. paper.

The Provincial Parliament of Canada has been further prorouned from the third of January to the fifteenth of Feb-

DOMESTIC.

territory of about six millions of acres. The proceeds of 168,000 acres have been received by Government, and 57.

600 acres have been granted to Academies. The number of inhabitants in Maine is estimated at more than 400,000

cargo, notwithstanding the expenditure of \$200,000 in he construction of the basin, or in consequence of that work, and that it is a mere obstruction of the navigation & nust be abandoned.

Rochester Canal Company .- This company in Massa

he number may be safely calculated at two hundred and

Notice has been given in the State paper of New York,

of the intention to apply to the Legislature at the present session, for the renewal of the charters of twenty-three banks now existing, and for the incorporation of twenty-

six new banks, the aggregate of the supposed capitals o which exceed \$10,000,000. Application is also to be

made for the incorporation of a company to construct a rail

road from Seneca to Canandaigna Village, a distance of 16

elected Mayor of New-York, by a near of the Common Council. The number

State Maps .- Most of our readers must be acquainted

ids is increased to 14 each, by the formation of nev

James Stevenson has been unanimously re-elected Ma-

Cheap Travelling to Providence.—The stage fare from Boston to Providence, by the Commercial Line, is reduced to one dollar, equal to two cents and a half per mile. On another line, 50 cents.

The Washington Monument Americation has presented the States, and the editice in which it is placed, to the State—reserving the right to remove the State should the editice be used for any other purpose than that to which it is now devoted.

The brig Wizard, arrived at Philadelphia, from Vera Cruz, has specie and cochineal, to the amount of three hun-dred thousand dollars.

Ladies Fuir .- The ladies of Washington city have held

a two day's public sale of fancy work, chiefly wrought by their own hands, and procured more than \$2000 for an Or-phan Asylum. At Georgetown, \$1200 were collected in the same way.

The Columbian Institute held its anniversary meeting at

Washington, Dec. 31st, and Mr. Secretary Southard de livered an address on the occasion.

The St. Augustine Herald, of the 12th December, says-

"The weather in this neighborhood continues to have all the mildness and softness of Spring. Orange trees are in blossom, and the bees are murmuring about the flowers."

paratus of peculiar construction, for Carpet Yarn.

Application is also to be

This comes of internal improvements.

cuary.

A Factory owned by Mr. L. S. Manley, at N. Brookfield, has been consumed by fire with most of the machine-ry. Two thousand four hundred dollars were insured at Springfield.

A-company is making arrangements for building a large Cotton Factory at Exeter, N. H.

The Steam Boat Cherokee has, with her cargo, been de-troyed by fire in the Mississippi.

Pawtucket proposes to separate front the town of Seek-onk; and Sandy Bay from Gloucester.

Military .-- Col. John Temple Winthrop has been chosen Brigadier General of the Boston brigade of militia. A Daily Mail to Nantucket has been ordered to be es-ablished. The Nantucket Inquirer says, it cannot be, without the aid of steam.

Temperance.—A Society for the suppression of intemperance has been formed in Seneca, N. Y. Upwards of fifty persons of those present, signed the constitution; and officers were chosen from among the most respectable citizens.—A preliminary meeting for the same purpose has been formed at Haverhill.

A Non-the-

A Novelty.—At a Thanksgiving ball in Peterborough, N. H. near 150 persons were present, and no spirituous liquors or wine of any description were used. Hot coffee was the substitute.

Poor of Boston.—The expenditures of the overseers of the persons of the contract of the persons of the pers

union are relaxed and broken. They have been driven to desperation under the Turkish lash, till one broad characterestic of them is a threst for blood and rapine. When the Turks are not pushing them with their arms, they turn dight among themselves. No ship can pass their borders unarmed in safety. We saw convoys of 10, 20, or 30 ships sailing different ways, under a strong man of war at their head. The whole coast of Greece is swarming with pirates. While we were at Milo, a French sloop of war came in with 30 pirates, which she had just taken. The same day an English brig came in which had been robbed the night before of \$25,000 in specie, and a box of Jewels.—I heard at Smyrna, that the Grand Saltan had sent out an order for his subjects to pray 8 times a day instead of 5; asying, that as all nations were their enemies, their trust was in God."

Naud.—A letter from an officer of the U.S. Add a Poor of Boston.—The expenditures of the overseers of the Poor of this city for 1827, we've \$12,872 64; of which \$679 47 were paid to other towns for the relief of the City's poor. In the same time they received \$1,043 23 from other towns for relief of their poor.

Fires in Boston, 1827.—Jan. 14th, Washington-st. a Bake House. Jan. 18th, Portland-st. a House.—Jan. 21st, Market-st. a Store. Oct. 5th, Front-st. a Shop. Nov. 2d, Roylston-st. a House. Dec. 13th, Hanover-st. a Shop. Poor. 2d, Salem-st. a Store. The first six, and the last, were soon extinguished,—the entire loss of the year has not exceeded ten thousand dollars. The alarms have been many. sand dollars. The slarms have been many

thousand dollars. The slaves have been many.

Franklin Fund.—The fund in this city, commenced by a legacy of Dr. Franklin, is \$11,428, 16.

Public Executions.—At a late effection, at Coopertown, N. Y. 2000 persons had collected on a platform as spectators, and about the same number was underreath. When the prisoner was brought out, there was a movement to get an early sight of him, when the platform gave may—and from 5 to 10 of the persons underneath, including a woman and child, were crushed to death. Many others were wounded; few dangerously.

A Mob, at one time consisting it is said of 4000 persons, was very riotous in the city of New-York, on New-Year's eve. They attacked the African Clarich, demolished the windows, doors and seats, and attempted to pull the house down. They next beat the worshippers, and the preacher escaped with difficulty.

West Indies.

Capt. Drew of the brig Sereno, which arrived at this port on the 3d inst. from Messina, informs that the British squadron, from Navarino, arrived at Malta 1st and 2d Nov.

The Duke of Saxe Weimar's Trawsis in the U. S. were to appear in Germany in Oct. last, in 2 vols. with plates and supplies become

### MARRIAGES.

In this city, Theodore R. Jencks, Esq. to Miss Mary E. Mann; Mr. Wilder Josiya, to Miss Fanny Nichols; Mr. L. F. A. Jarrot, to Miss Mary Gray Thatcher; Dr. Herry P. Wade, to Miss Charlotte S. Brown.

In Dorchester, Mr. Charles Bughee, to Miss Sarah Ann Gunnison.—Ini Malden, Mr. John Baldwin, jr. to Miss Eliza Homer.—In Danvers, Rev. John O. Choles, to Miss Eliza Homer.—In Danvers, Rev. John O. Choles, to Miss Martha L. Garland.—In Waltaam, Mr. Charles Hill, to Miss Sarah W. Page.—In Medway, Mr. Willard Fisher, of Franklin, to Miss Betsey R. Wheeler.

In Springfield, Mr. Eleazer Williams, to Miss Fanny Holbrook.—In Monson, Mr. John Hastings, to Miss Naney Brown; Timethy Carter, to Miss Sophronia Gimore.—In Gilmanton, N. H. by Rev. Mr. Lancaster, Rev. Heman Road, ta Miss Frances Susan Moody.—In Mt. tielly, Vt. Rev. Jared Deolittle, to Miss Phebe Wilcox. Georgia.—Resolutions have been proposed in the Legislature of Georgia, asserting the right of that state to the lands held by Indians within their borders, and reprobating the conduct of the President in not obtaining them from the Indians peaceably or forcibly. They propose to make a final appeal to him, before a resort to arms by that state. They also propose to deny the right of the General government to aid the Colonization Society, or any of its objects in a pecuniary way. The legislature of S. Carolina have adopted a similar resolution. They have also dented Congress the right of making the tariff laws, and that of constructing roads and canais without consent of the states.

Maine.—In the Maine Legislature on Wednesday last week, Robert P. Dunlap, Esq. was chosen President of the Senate, by H votes—the whole number being 17. In the House of Representatives, John Ruggles, Esq. was chosen Speaker. He had 83 votes, George Evans, Esq. Col, and there were 3 scattering. James L. Child was chosen Clerk, by 1468 votes. Rev. Ichabrdo Nichols has been elected chaplain in both houses: in the senate, by 11 out of 18 votes; in the house, by 71 votes out of 137, Hon. E Limcoln was re-elected Governor, having 19,969 votes ent of 20,138. In his message, he spoke of the Kennebec and Houlston roads, as objects of primary importance. Among the resources of the State are mentioned a wild and fertile terratory of about six millions of acres. The proceeds of 188,000 acres have been received by Government, and 57.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. Benajah Brigham, aged 44; Mrs. Mehitable, wife of Mr. Anasa Thompson, 36; Mr. Jacob P. Rust, 53; Ward Nicholas Boylston, 78. In Roxhury, of small pox, Miss Julia Crehore, 20, youngest daughter of widow CatharineC.—In Salem, Mrs. Ann Webber Barr, 24, wife of Capt. Henry B.—In Gloucester, Mr. Nathaniel Day, 86; Mr. Gustavus Sargent, 50.—In Bewerly, Mr. John Dodge, 77.—Mr. Nathaniel Wallis, Ciz Mrs. Nabby Dodge.—In Hamilton, Mr. John Tuttle, 85.—In Duxbury, 28th sit. Mrs. Elizabeth Hickling, 85.—In Sherburne, Mr. Jonathan Leland, 81.—In Edgarton, Mr. Geo. W. Arey.—In Westford, Ms. Mr. Samuel Wright, 82.

In Nantucket, in 1827, the number of deaths was 117; being 10 less than in either of the 5 preceding years, and

In Nantucket, in 1827, the number of deaths was 117; being 10 less than in either of the 5 preceding years, and 47 less than the average number for that time. In Walpole, N. H. Mrs. Harriet, wife of Mr. Stephen Stearns, 31; Mr. Samuel Wightman, 89.

In Cornish, N. H. Mrs. Hannah T. Bingham, 92.—In Putney, Vt. Hon. Noah Salim, 77.

In Thornton, N. H. Mrs. Abigail Davis, wife of Ebenezer D. 40.—Miss Elizabeth McLeilan, 40; leaving a hequist of \$100, to the American Board of Foreign Missions. In Holliston, Henry, only son of Mr. Nathan Wiswell, aged 7; drowned in a mill-pond, which he was attempting to cross upon the ice as he returned from school. Two other boys, of about the same age, escaped.

ther boys, of about the same age, escaped.

In Oxford, Mary, wife of Francis Sibley, and daughter f Alpheus Plummer, of Barre, 28.

Near, Westminster, Vt. William Johnson, an Englishnan. It is suppose he came to his death eleven days be-ore his body was found, by failing down a gulf in a state of

of inhabitants in Maine is estimated at more than 400,000.

Black Rock Harbour.—Gov. Clinton, in his late message, says that the obstructions at the Western extremity of the Eric canal can be effectually remedied, only by reinstating the original design.—A writer in the Albany Daily Advertiser says, that, during the navigable season of 1827, not one vessel arrived at or cleared from Black Rock, with

In New York, by suicide, Mr. Oliver G. Kane, secreta-y of the National Insurance Company. A slip of paper was left in the office of the Company, on which was written of My fate may be read in the tragedy of the Gamester. O. G. K." In Portsmouth, Mr. F. C. Schæffer, aged 95, a native of Rochester Canal Company.—This company in Massa-chusetts, at a late meeting, voted to become connected with that in Rhode-Island, agreeably to provisions made by the two legislatures. The unfavourable season and the failure of contractors prevented the completion of the work last year; but the canal may be made navigable from Wor-cester to the tide waters of Providence, by mid-summer next, and a portion will be opened early in the spring. In Portsmouth, Mr. F. C. Schaffer, aged 95, a rative of Fronkfort in Germany. He was a dragoon in the service of Frederick the Great, and attached to the same corps with Baron Trenck. Mr. S. received in London, about 63 years since, the degree of Doctor of Music, and was private instructer to the present royal family of England. He has been a resident of America 52 years, and was leader of the orchestra and attached to the Federal-afrect Theatre 28 years. Mr. Schaffer was a triplet; his brother was a distinguished officer in Frederick's service, and was killed in battle. It is stated in the Vergennes Aurora, that at the opening of the Champlain Canal, there were only twenty vessels on Lake Champlain—that last year, as near as could be acceptained, there were two hundred and eighteen; and now

in battle.

On the 16th of Oct. the Rt. Rev. George Pretyman Tomline, D. D., F. R. S., late Lord Bishop of Winchester, and author of "Elements of Christian Theology," "Refutation of Calvinism," and other learned performances. His lordship appeared in very good health; but on Rail Road in South Carolina.—A bill has passed the S. Carolina House of Representatives, to incorporate a company for the construction of rail roads and canals from Charleston to the Savannah river, and on several other His lordship appeared in very good health; but on norning of that day, his servant found, him with his on the floor and one foot on the bed; and it is suppos-was seized with a paralytic attack when in the act

> Deaths in Utica, N. Y .- In 1823, 50; in 1824, 100; Deaths to Utica, N. Y.—In 1823, 50; in 1824, 100; in 1825, 180; in 1826, 138; in 1827, 150. The ages in 1827 were as follows: Under one year, 50—between one and ten, 36—between ten and twenty-five, 14—between twenty-five and fifty, 38—between fifty and seventy-five, 12—between seventy-five and one hundred, 3—over one hundred, 1—total 154.
>
> The Deaths in Charlestown, Ms. in 1827, were 115; of which 55, heavily one half were children where the years of the second of the secon

which 54, nearly one half, were of children under ten years. The deaths in Portsmouth, in 1227, were 132. In 1825 they were 172; in 1826, 171.—A tenth part of the deaths last year, are ascribed to intemperance in the bill of mor-

State Maps.—Most of our readers must be acquainted with the merits of Tanner's American Atlas. An agent of Mr. Tanner is now in town with this Atlas and the other naps published by him.—He has also the maps of the States separately, some of which have valuable improvements up to the last year. Among these are a map of Pennsylvanis, exhibiting the canals completed & in progress in that state, one of Georgia, with the limits and description of the lately added territory, and a Map of Florida, with additions from recent surveys.

Mayor of New-York.—W. Paulding Jr. has been re-elected Mayor of New-York, by a nearly upanimous yote. Deaths in New Haven during the year 1827 .- First Socicty, 22; United Society, 23; Episcopal Society, 38; Methodist Society, 7; Baptist Society, 11; Yale College, 1; people of color, 12; total, 14. Deaths at the Alms-house, 15; of whom 5 were colored persons.

> JAHN'S BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY .-No. 59 Washington Street.
>
> MEMOIR OF REV. PLINY FISK.-Lincoln &

MEMOIR OF REV. PLINY FISK.—Lincoln & Edmands, have just received, Memoirs of Rev. Pliny Fisk, A. M. Missionary to Palestine. By Alvan Bond, Pastor of the Congregational Church in Sturbridge, Mass. MILLER'S LETTERS.—Just received, and for sale by Lincoln & Edmands, Letters on Clerical Manners and Habits, addressed to a Student in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. (3-This valuable and seanonable work should be carefully perused by every theological Student. Jan. 11.

THE SEVENTH EDITION.

THE SEVENTH EDITION.

ELAIR'S Common Things, necessary to be known at an early age, together with a Catechism on the American Revolution, and of the History and Customs of Nations.

Airo—Arithmetical Tables. Price 12 cents each, §1 per description. Upwards of 20,000 of the Boston editions of this useful

bittle Manual, have been disposed of. For sale by JAMES LORING, No 132 Washington Street. Jan. 11. BOARDING HOUSE.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW gentlemen may be accommodated with Board, during the session of the Legislature, at the House of A. Bingham, No. 14 (last numbering) Mith Street, (late numbering 33) a little below the Old South. Also two of three constant Boarders may be accommodated.

Some addition has recently been made to the convenience of the bouse.

cies of the house.

BOARDING.

A Gentleman and his Lady can be accommodated with board, together with a parlor and chamber, in a central part of the city. Also, several single rooms for Gentleman, members of the General Court, or others. Inquire at this Jan. 11. BOARDING.

### POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder THE DEATH OF SAUL AND JONATHAN. The shades were past, the morning sun sub Roll'dhigh his chariot, o'er the scenes of time; Never had Nature smil'd in brighter green, Her dewy robes, shining o'er every scene, Beem'd like the radiance of some fairy land, Where crystal waters lave the golden sand. Slowly the king arose, his fever'd brow, Once firm and bold, was mark'd by sorrow now; And many a look of sadness from his eye Like folding clouds, shading the western sky, The signal seem'd of brighter days, gone by. Sad was the prophet's message and the rush Of fearful horrors through the monarch's breast, The soothing charm of hope could no more hush, Than storms could lull the ocean into rest. The sky was light and clear, but on that soul, It could not stamp its image, nor the charm Of morning dews and flowerets, could controul Those troubled spirits to a peaceful calm. But now the storm approaches, distant sounds Of warrior bands and glare of dazzling shields,

on to be merg'd in strife and blood and wounds, Float on the winds and lighten all the fields, Heroes are there and swiftly to their place, Move the bright ranks, the flower of Judah's race-And now the king appears, the storm of woe Heaving no more its surges, seems awhile To cease its raging, and to passions vile Courage succeeds and fires of vengeance glow. Bright in the circling ranks, a prince appears Of fairer promise and more blooming years, Far in the foremost throng in battle days. The fleeting arrow, shot its fearful rays, From the dread bow of Jonathan, mortal arm Ne'er flung a swifter dart, --- softer charm Ne'er decks the silver moon at evening's calm, Than in that eye of love, serenely glow'd; Never had friendship fix'd such firm abode In any mortal bosom, -its brightness shone Across the shepherd's path and in its rays, He grasp'd the honors of the kingly throne, And blest the chosen tribes to latest days Oh prince belov'd, if ever human tears Gould save one victim from the realms below, Methinks the cloud, shading thy early years, Would form a deeper tide of human wo Than ever flow'd from man: -- but ah, 'tis vain.

The battle fire now blazes o'er the plain; Past by his father's side, the warrior stands. And calls around him, Israel's chosen bands To meet the foe, in the Lord alone His willing hope confides-to him unknown The sad distractions of his father's soul, He sought no demon, read no wizard's scroll, But in the heavens he left the humble prayer, Oh, God, preserve me and my country spare Dishonor'd in the dust, as the sunbeam flies

The fight is o'er and Israel's glory lies, When clouds and darkness mingle in the skies, So from her mountains now, her beauty fades, So, on her pleasant skies, the deep'ning shades Have drawn a dark eclipse, oh, let the tale. Die in the sadness of Judea's wail. Weep, oh ye virgins, for your mighty ones slain, the searlet and gold on your robes, shall now fade,

No gems can now shine on the blood-sprinkled plain, Save the tears that may fall where your heroes are laid. Oh, tell not the sound where the water-brook flows, Lest the murmur be borne to the Philistine's land, Oh, lisp not the tale, where the mountain pine grows, Lest the echo be heard by the Philistine band

Ye hills of Gilbon, on your summits no more, Let the sun shine unfold the clear arches of blue. Nor thy pastures, though lovely and verdant before, Be shaded with flowers or water'd with dew Long, long shall the friend, while the fast-rolling years

Shall mingle these relica with darkness and clay, Still trace the cold spot, with his love and his tears, Where the shield of the brave was cast vilely away. And oh, ye lov'd strains, that in soft, plaintive lays, Rose sweetly and sadly where the valiant ones died, Still tell of their love to the world's latest days, Where the sky spreads its blue, or the sea rolls its tide.
Will son

# MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFECTING EXAMPLE OF USEFULNESS IN

POVERTY. The following narrative, writes an esteemed Clergyman, recently stationed in one of the counties of New-York, near the Pennsylvania line, I think important, principally as an incitement to effort, in the case of those who are liable to feel that their poverty or obscurity of condition is an effectual bar to their usefulness, and excuses

There was a poor woman in the limits of my former congregation, the mother of 5 or 6 small children, whose hushand was a notorious drunkard, so that the support of the family devolved and, so that the support of the same, almost entirely upon herself, which she accomplished, in part, by going out to washing several days of the week. She obtained, some years since, a few Religious Tracts, and in reading them, became warmly attached to the Tract cause. Before there was any Tract Society in the coun-ty, she provided herself with a subscription po-per, and, taking a somewhat extensive circuit, procured upwards of twenty subscribers, averaging about 25 cents each. Her own subscription was 50 cents. A part of the money was col-leated and paid to me for Tracts before I left the county, and I had opportunity to learn particuw the subscriptions were obtained and the Tracts disposed of. It appeared that the dis-tance she must have travelled on foot, in first procuring the subscriptions, then collecting the money, and afterwards distributing her Tracts, must have been more than twenty miles. She lived in an obscure part of the town, where the religious advantages of the people were very small; and the influence she has excited, through the instrumentality of her Tracts, is truly wondderful! Numbers are influenced in this way to think and act for eternity, whose minds were previously wholly absorbed in the world. The people are so remote from any place of worship, that many spend their Sabbaths at flome, or in visiting; and in order to take advantage of this state of things, the individual in question the Sabbath, taken her Tracts and calling upon her neighbours, begged the privilege of reading to them; and, though she has sometimes found them at first disposed to trifle, yet she has, in some instances, melted them into tears by the interesting parratives contained in these publication In this way, she is doing most important good; and whoever shall tread in her steps cannot fail of being eminently useful, however obscure their rank, or low their circumstances in the world.

It is worthy of remark, that this woman has learned to read since she has heen the mother of a family, and has never enjoyed any opportunities beyond what almost every individual of our highly favoured country might easily obtain.— She is truly poor in regard to all world attain-ments and temporal good things, but "rich in faith," and, I trust, "an heir of the kingdom." I gave her one of the volumes of bound Tracts which your Society sent me; and she now uses it as her sermon book, when she goes into the houses of her neighbours, to read to them these (Am. Tract Mag.

BENEFIT OF A NEWSPAPER.

Nearly 40 years ago when I was a very small boy, my father took a newspaper published at New-London, and which was the only one I had an opportunity to see; and I now well remember with what anxiety & impatience I then waited for the weekly arrival of the post. I read the paper again and again, and I can at this day repeat even many of the advertisements of mer-chants and others which it contained. I am convinced, that this among other things, had a pow-erful influence in producing in my mind a taste for reading.

Let the experiment be made in our come

The result must be successful

But why not bring the subject nearer home and introduce newspapers more extensively into our families? Give each boy, who can read, a newspaper. Let it come directed to him by name. Make it his own property. In this way, you place before him other motives for reading than those already mentioned. He will make him self acquainted with the value of his paper. H

will be ashamed to be ignorant of its contents.

I had determined to make the experiment in my own family. But then the expense, how is that to be met, in my narrow circumstances?— When any new expense is to be incurred, new sources of revenue must be found, or retrench ment made in other expenditures.

My wife, who by the way is a tolerable finan-cier and an excellent economist, and who is our standing committee of ways and means, was requested to consider the subject and report.

About this time Dr. Beecher's sermons

intemperance appeared, and the Rev. Mr. Hewett preached several others on the same subject. These afforded the committee a hint on the subject of meeting the expense by way of retrenchment!—and accordingly she reported a-mong other things, "that although we were strictby temperate in the use of wines and ardent spirits in the family, yet by restricting the use of them in a small degree and omitting to place them before our friends as a sort of welcome, we should injure no one.—We might save, in the course of the year, enough to pay the expenses of two papers for our boys, and at the same time, example before others."

The report was accepted nem con, and a reolve passed to procure the papers.

I have accordingly enclosed two dollars for

which you will please send the Mirror for one year, directed to Master -, and you will oblige your friend and servant,

Mr. Balfour's Opinion of the Devil carried out —Mr. Marvin, of this city, has published a pam-phlet with this title, consisting of pieces, under the signature of Malhetes, which were first published in the Christian Magazine. The writer's object is to show into what confusion and nonsense, many passages would be thrown, were Mr. Baliour's theory adopted, that there is no real being, called Satan. Mr. B. contends that n and adversary mean the same thing. thetes, to show the absurdity of Mr. B.'s trans lation, applies it in many instances, to the man-ner in which we must, on his theory, read the sacred text. The following is a specimen:-

The first passage in the New Testament to which I shall apply Mr. B's translation, is, Luke xxii. 31, 32. "And the Lord said, Simon, Simon, behold, Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat: But I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not: and when thou are converted, strengthen thy brethren." Here Mr B. says the Jews were the Satan alluded to by our Lord. His words are these: (p. 100,) "In Psalm cix. and other places in Sec. 3, we have seen that the unbelieving Jews were called a Sa-tan or adversary to our Lord. Here they showed themselves so by sifting Peter as wheat, for their opposition was chiefly against the Saviour. To have the true sense of the passage, then, we must read it in the following manner: 'And the Lord said, Simon, Simon, behold, "the unbelievsit, Simon, Simon, behold, "The unbetter-ing Jews" HATH desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat: but I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not: and when thou art convert-ed, strengthen thy brethren.'"

Episcopal Curates in England .- We are glad to learn from a late English paper, that "the present Bishop of Lincoln has formed the resolution of carrying into full effect the benevolent enactments made in favor of curates. It is a no-torious fact, that many incumbents pay their curates much less than what by licence they are authorized to receive; and that the curates, from various motives, very improperly comply with such mean and illegal conduct. The Bishop, ful-ly apprised of such unjustifiable proceedings, warned the young gentlemen whom he ordained on the 23d ult. that if they or any curates in his diocese were guilty of such acquiescence, should withdraw their licence, and expel them out of it; and that he should make it very unpleasant to such incumbents as should attempt to [N. Y. Obs. evade this resolution."

Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church. From the Magazine of this Church we learn tha this Institution was established at Carlisle, Pa. by an act of the Synod in 1824. It commenced it operations in May 1825, with 5 students, fund amounting to \$3000, and a library of 100 volumes The winter session in the beginning of that year opened with ten students. At the opening of the winter session of 1826, the number was reduced to 8; but the present session has commenced with 12. The whole amount of funds at present clusive of the lot and buildings destined for the Seminary, is about \$8,000, of which a part is still unproductive. The number of volumes belonging to the libary is not precisely known, but supposed to be about 4000 volumes, and is deficient in many valuable works, particularly those of English authors. But one professor has yet been employed. It is stated, that he accepted very small and inadequate salary, assumed the duties of a most laborious office, subjected himself to serious losses and the danger of impairing his health. It is believed that the appointment of another professor is necessary; but this has itherto been prevented from the want of funds, On these accounts, an appeal is made to the be nevolence of the church. It is believed it would have been entirely in the power of the minister o secure \$20,000, as a permanent fund, within the 3 years which have passed since the estabishment of the Institution.

The Bible Cause in Virginia. The Managers Bible Society of Virginia, at a meeting held on the 12th of December, resolved, that they will immediately take measures to ascertain and supply the wants of all the families which are ute of the Holy Scriptures in the counties of Henrico and Chesterfield; and invited the va-rious Bible Societies in the state to cooperate with them and furnish a supply for the whole state. They also appointed a committee to prepare an addresss to the judicators of the Episco pal, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian church es in that state, to solicit their aid in the underta-

EXTREME WRETCHEDNESS IN GREECE. Dr. Howe writes in the following affecting manner. For three years I have been familiar with such scenes, and have seen every year the misery augmenting, if any augmentation was possible. To present individual cases is enough to

ve the stoutest heart: to see a woman who, | six or eight move the stoutest heart; to see a woman who, after having had her husband and children butchered before her eyes, herself violated, her nose and lips cut off, and then sent forth to wander friendless and houseless, and half naked, is indeed dreadful! but when we make the case of the individual, that of the mass—when we see the inhabitants of villages, towns, and provinces, flying from the ruthless Turk, their path lit up flying from the ruthless Turk, their path in tup by the blaze of their bouses—when we contem-plate them months after, wandering among the mountains, their shoes work out, their clothes rag-ged, sleeping in caves, living upon grass and snails, rarely tasting bread, and never meat, the cup of wo seems full,—and when we add weak-ness and sickness, it runs over. Human nature can endure no more; and the poor Greek, abanness and sickness, it runs over 1 minutes can endure no more; and the poor Greek, aban-doned by those who have no possible means of assisting him, dies without a roof above his head. Think not that I colour the picture too high, or that I repeat to you the tales of others.—All this I have seen, and not in one place only, or in one

Precaution .- The School Committee of this city have Precaution.—The School Committee of this city have ordered, that, after March next, the instructers of all public schools in this city, be directed to ascertain by probable evidence, that every child who is offered for admission at any of said schools, shall have been secured against contagion of the small pox;—and no shild not so secured shall be received at any such school unless on return from the master the school committee shall order such child to be received.

CARD.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$20, from a female member of his church, to constitute hims Life Member of the American Tract Society.

Holliston, Dec. 28, 1827. Charles Firen.

### PARENTAL.

MATERNAL INFLUENCE.

The mental fountain is unsealed to the eye of mother, ere it has chosen a channel, or breathed a murmur. She may tinge with sweetness or bitterness, the whole stream of future life. In the moral field, she is a privileged labourer.— Ere the dews of morning begin to exhale, she is there. She breaks up a soil which the root of error, and the thorns of prejudice have not preoccupied. She plants germs whose fruit is for e-ternity. While she feels that she is required to educate not merely a virtuous member of but a Christian, an angel, a servant of the Mos High, how does so holy a charge quicken piety by teaching the heart its own insufficiency!

The soul of her infant is uncovered befor She knows that the images which she enshrines She knows that the images which she enshrines in that unoccupied sanctuary, must rise before her at the bar of doom. Trembling at such termendous responsibility she teaches the little being, whose life is her dearest care, of the God who made him; and who can measure the extent of a mother's lessons of piety, unless his hand might remove the veil which divides terrestrial things?

"When I was a little child," said a good man, my mother used to bid me kneel beside her. and place her hand upon my head while she prayed. Ere I was old enough to know her worth she died, and I was left much to my own guid-ance... Like others, I was juclined to evil passions, but often felt myself checked, and as it were, drawn back by the soft hand upon my head. When I was a young man I travelled in foreign lands, and was exposed to many temptations. But when I would have yielded, that same hand was upon my head, and I was saved. I seemed to feel its pressure as in cays of my happy infancy, and sometimes there came with it a viol heart, a voice that must be obeyed, do not this wickedness, my son, nor sin against thy God." - Am. Journal of Ed.

# TEMPREANCE.

For the Boston Recorder A BITTER COMPLAINT.

At a store in B. on the day preceding the Anniversary of Thanksgiving, a man was heard to utter a very grievous complaint. "A few days ago," said he, "I went down to I—, with my team: and when I had got about ready to go home, I went into the store to get something to take. They told me it was quite out of the fashion to drink, and they had got none to spare." earnest inquirer, not yet rebuffed, proceeded to urge his request at another store, where he was soon informed that "they did not keep ardent spirits. So the unfortunate man was obliged, for once, to forego the gratification of that life soul-destroying appetite, and return all the way to B—, eight miles, without any rum. As a provision against similar calamities for the fuhe has resolved hereafter to carry his rum with him.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I have one question to ask: if the merchant in B. and all other spiritsellers were as conscientions in this respect as the merchants in I-, where would the poor man obtain his rum to carry?

From the Amherst, Ms. Inquirer.

END OF A DRUNKARD. A respected friend has furnished us with the following account of the life and death of a drunkard. The case of this unhappy man is by no means a rare one. If the sanctuary of domestic life might be laid open, we could furnish severa nstances which have come under our personal observation. They exist in all our towns-orment to their friends—loathed and abandon observation. by the community, with the fires of hell kindled in their bosoms. Every week they disappear. Shall not one determined and persevering effort

be made to stay this devouring plague?
We are in possession of the names, which

think proper to suppress.

Col. B. was born in C--, probably near 1770. His father was a man of piety and respec-tability, and took unusual pains for the education of his children. He was a promising child, and after receiving a good business education, learned the trade of a saddler. He was respected and beloved by his friends and companions, and mar-ried the only daughter of Mr. W. a young lady of respectability, worth, and considerable wealth. Soon after their marriage they removed to B. where they moved in a fashionable circle, and where he first became intemperate. From thence they removed to N. still living in what might be termed a fashionable style. I know not whether his intemperate habits prevented his stay there, but soon after he removed to the state of New-York. Here he gave loose to all those passions which are cultivated by the use ardent spirits, and his lovely wife was obliged to seek protection from others. Having no chil-dren to be mortified by such a procedure, she left him forever, and soon afterwards died. He returned to his father pennyless and apparently bumble, but his conduct was such that he was obliged to forbid him a home in his bouse. In this situation he came to A. and hired himself to a saddler. His whole appearance was so altered, that those who knew him in his youth did not recognize him until he had been here some weeks. Bloated face-swollen limbs, &c. &c. His com pany the vilest, and his bed sometimes the barn, others a waggon or shed. He had lived here

months, when in a drunken frolie he went to the house of a companion in vice, where he endangered his life by falling upon a kettle of boiling soap. During the whole time he liv-ed here, he was in such a state that when he was not intoxicated, he would drink water or eat snow, almost the whole time. From the time above mentioned to his death, which was three weeks, he did not indulge in excessive drinking
-was melancholy-related to the lady where he boarded the history of his life-blamed himself alone for his father's severity-justified his wife for leaving him, and seemed to feel that he had made himself an outcast from God and man. On Monday he was taken ill-walked the house, and complained of ferlings he never had before. Towards sunset he became greatly distressed, and threw from his stomach nearly two quarts, which had the appearance of unmixed blood. His physician, who had previously told him that he must die, if he persisted in his course, now informed him there was no hope that he would recover, and a few short hours, or perhaps moments, were and a few short hours, or perhaps moments, were all he could spend on earth. He seemed to feel all that a hardened sinner can feel without the influences of the Spirit, for he knew he was on the brink of hell. Soon his distress returned, and was followed by a similar discharge of blood. He comited in this manner once in fire or six hours, and the only case he enjoyed was imme diately after he cleared his stomach. His thirs was excessive, and probably a part of the incred-ible quantity he threw from his stomach was what he drank, though it had the appearance of blood, and was supposed to be as near six gal-lons as any measure. In the morning when his situation was known in the neighborhood, he was visited by all except his companions in vice, none of whom were seen near the house. Two clergymen spent most of the day with him, to whom he expressed a firm belief in the doctrines of the Bible, and that its threatenngs would be executed on him. He said but little—his countenance spoke much. He ap-peared to feel much for his father who was sick and infirm, and had no one but strangers to administer to his wants, having buried two com-panions, and all his other children. He said he panions, and all his other children. could not die without asking his father's forgiveness, and at his request a messenger was sent to crave it for him. He expressed great anxiety to live and hear the answer returned, and it was such an one as the piety of a tender father's heart would dictate. His distress increased with his veakness, and he died on Tuesday night, about hours from the time he was taken sick .-As he drew near the eternal world, his groans were enough to melt the stoutest heart, and when asked by one who stood near his bedside if he was in great agony, he replied "O yes, but that is of but little cousequence—the pains of the body will cease soon." In his last moments his broken sentences convinced those around him, that his eternal torments had commenced, the last words he was heard to utter were, " It is strange I must be judged so soon. He died May —, 1824.

### OBITUARY.

Died in Fitchburg, Dec. 15, Capt. JOSEPH FARWELL Died in Fitchburg, Dec. 19, Capt. JOSEPH FARWELL aged 50. In his death his family and friends have experienced a sovere affliction, and society a heavy loss. He was distinguished as a man of uprightness, integrity, kindness, and genuine liberality. No one will envy this tribute to his memory; for he was esteemed and respected by all; and the trust that was committed to him was never betrayed. Yet when he bade the world adieu the trembling hope which it is believed in some measure and spected by all; and the frust that was committed to him was never betrayed. Yet when he bade the world adicute the trembling hope which it is believed in some measure sustained him in that hour, did not rest on his honeaty, his fidely to fall the state of the state

THE JUVENILE MISCELLANY. Published once in two months, with Engravings. Price, we Dollars per year. Pavable on Delivery of the Third tumber. Published at 362 Washington-st. & 13 Court-st. umber. Published at 362 Washington-st. & 13 Court-st. PUTNAM & HUNT. Contents of Vol. III. No. III.—The Lace Workers

Contents of Vol. III. No. III.—The Lace Workers, 253, General Putnam. 290. Singular Adventure, 296.—Key to Conundrums, 391. Laura Selby, and Rose Ellenwood, 302. My Mother's Grave, 310. Legal Payment, 313. Extracts from a Journal, 314. Enigma, 322.—Selber, 32. Conundrums, 325. The Vellow Rose, 826.—Ingenious Reply, 328, The Little Greek Boy, 323. The Little Rogue, 346. Washington's Courage, 352. Filial Obedience, 353. The Little Traveller, 355. Hints on Natural Philosophy, 370. The Rose and the Grape Vine, 374. A Happy New Year, 376. Jan, 4th.

PROSPECTUS for the LADIES' MAGAZINE, to be conducted by Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, -- Author of Northwood," &c. &c. - assisted by several literary The LADIES' MAGAZINE will contain sketches of A.

The Labies' Magazine will content sketches of A-merican scenery and Manners; critical notices of the lit-erature of the day; articles of original poetry; biographi-cal notices; anecdotes of eminent women; and whatever else is calculated to illustrate and improve the female cha

Conditions .- 1. The Magazine will be published on the fifteenth of every month, commencing with January 1828; each number to contain a lout fifty pages, handsomely print-ed on fine paper,—the whole making two octavo volumes a In fininger to contain a whole making two octavo volumes a lar of about 300 pages each.

II. Price, three dollars a year, to be paid on the delivery

of the third number III. Persons obtaining six subscribers, and becoming sponsible for the same, shall receive a seventh copy.

GF All communications relating to the work, to be made

PUTNAM & HUNT, Publishers, 362 Washington-street. \* Subscriptions for the above work, received at a principal Bookstores.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST published and for sale by M. NEWMAN, Andover, Publisher, HILLARD & GRAY, CROCKER & BREWSTER, Boston. JONA. LEAVITT, New York—

Jahn's Archaeology, second edition, with a copious Index. Price, \$3,50.

Citations from the Old Testament by the Writers of the New Testament. Published under the superintendence of M. Stuart, Associate Professor of Sacred Literature in

of M. Stuart, Associate Professer of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary, Andover. Price 75 cents. 
An Elementary Course of Biblical Theology, translated from the work of Prof. Storr & Hill, with Additions, by S. S. Schnucker, Professor, &c. 2 vols—Price S5. 
Professor Porter's Pastoral and Missionary Sermons. In Press—Professor Stuart's Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebreus—2 vols.

Porter's Analysis of the Principles of Rhetorical Delivery. 2nd Edition—Price \$1,50 bound.

Jan. 4.

REV. DR. HENRY'S LETTERS.
CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 47, Washington Street, have just received and offer for eale,
Letters to an Anxious Inquirer, designed to relieve the difficulties of a friend, under serious impressions. By T. Cariton Henry, D. D. late pastor of the 2nd Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C.
A Sermon, preached at the Funeral of Rev. T. Carlton Henry, D. D. of Charleston, S. C. By Rev. B. Gildersleeve. With an ansendix countaining a brief sketch.

Henry, D. D. of Charleston, S. C. By Rev. B. Gildersleeve. With an appendix, containing a brief sketch of
his ministerial character, &c.

A Sermon on Predestination, preached at Milledgeville, Ga. August, 1827. By Joseph C. Stilov, 2nd ed.

Hope for the Dying Infunt.—A Sermor, preached in
the 2nd Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C. Feiruary
18th, 1827. By T. Carlton Henry, D. D.

Jan. 4.

FILLEBROWN'S WRITING.
(No. 33, Market Street.)

IS open Day and Evening for the reception of Pupils
WRITING and BOOK-KEEPING. Specimens may
eptf Sept. 7. FILLEBROWN'S WRITING ACADEMY, se seen at the Academy.

ELEGANT INDIA RUBBER SHOES. EIGHT HUNDRED pairs, comprising a complete as-sortment of Ladies. Gentlemens, Misses, Boys and chil-dren's sizes, just received, and for sale at low prices by Is sizes, just received, and for sale at low prices by Isaac Williams, No. 150, Washington Street.

SPLENDID DONATIVES.

SPLENDID DONATIVES.

JAMES LOBING, No. 132, Washington Street, has for sale, The London and Atlantic Souvenirs, The Bijon, The Apulet, The Memorial, The Token, The Forget Me Not, The Talisman, and Juvenile Souvenir.

Alts, Coloured Toys, from 37 cts. to 6 cents each.

(37 Miss Edgeworth's Little Plays for Children; Providential Case, by Miss Sandham; Adelaude Murray, by the Author of Harriet and her Cousin; Happy Family; Food for the Young; Young Naturalist; Two Edwards—Tales for Ellen; Juvenile Plutarch; Choice Gems; Cahin Boy; Seenes in America; Asia, Europo, and of Wealth; Uncle Richard's Northern Regions; Taylor's Mother and Daughter; Young Jewess; Governess; Tale of Warning; Bear and Forbear; Matilda Mortimer; Leading Strings; Virginia and Indian Cottage; BeautifulVine; Village School, &c. &c.

FISK'S MEMOIRS-published.

THIS Day published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 47, Washington Street, Memoir of the Rev. Pliny Fisk, A. M., late Missionary to Palestine, by Alvan Bond, Pastor of the church in Sturbridge, Mass. with a portrait. Price \$1, 37 1-2 boards; \$1,50 bound in sheep and lettered.

This work has been compiled from such a selection of the copious and valuable materials left from Mr. Fisk, as will furnish a just exhibition of the life and character of this emigrat maintains.

eminent missionary.
\*, Subsecription Papers are requested to be returned to
the Publishers, with direction how to forward the work.
Dec. 28.

ADELAIDE MURRAY; or the Orphan's Refuge.

y the author of "Horriet and her Cousin." Just pubshed and for sale, by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47, Vashington Street.

C. & B. have in pres, and will be published in a short ime, Memoirs, including Letters and select Remains of John Urquhart. By Rev. Wm. Orme. With a recomendatory Preface, by Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

Dec. 28.

A VALUABLE NEW YEAR'S PRESENT. JUST published, by WHIPPLE & LAWRENCE, Salem, Mass. Adelaide Murray: or the Orphan's Befuge. By the author of "Harriet and her Cousin."—" Seek ye the Lord and ye shall live."—1st American from the 3d Edin-

Lord and ye shall live."—1st American from the 3d Edinburgh edition. Price 62 cents.

Extract of a review of Adelaide Murray.—" We do not know that there is any portion of the two excellent volumes which this author has produced, that will be more relished by an enlightened Christian than that of her present work, when Mary Lindsey is represented as destroving her spiritual peace by a sinful conformity to the world—and regaining the blessing of a pacified conscience by Jeturning airesh to that fountain whose waters she had forsaken." Lady Rossalez's conversation with Adelaide, in which is given to that fountain whose waters say had join which is given Rossaley's conversation with Adelaide, in which is given the detail of her history, is really admirably portrayed; and, when viewed merely as a piece of pathetic writing, its merit is greater. But it acquires a higher interest when regarded as a narrative of a Christian who, surrounded by the splendors of greatness, ever realized in her mind the advent of that day when the glories of this world shall be as they never had been."—Ed. Christian Instructer.

The above book, also "Harriet and her Cousin," may be had of the publishers in Salem, C. Whipple, Newburyport; G. & C. Carvill, E. Bliss, and J. Leavitt, New York; Crocker & Brewster, and Richardson & Lord, Boston; and of Booksellers generally.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S YOUTH'S CASKET, or a MRS. SHERWOOD'S YOUTH'S CASKET, or a Teacher's Present to the most studious scholars in school, with a frontispiece, will be published and for sale by JAMES LORING, on Saturday next. Price 50 cts. This excellent little book contains among other sketches the following: The Happy Widow. Duty of Thankfulness. Innocence of Lambs. Blessings of a Religious education. Purple Emperor. Foot of the Cross. Little Arthur. What Children should pray for. Glory of the Latter Days. Babes of Bethiehem. Obedience to Parents. Come to Christ. Also.—Elizabeth Paimer, or Display: a tale for Young

Also, Elizabeth Palmer, or Display; a tale for Young Persons. By Jane Taylor. Reciprocal Duties of Parents and Children. Letters between Mrs. Taylor and her Daughter. Maternal Solicitude for a Daughter's heat interest. Hints to Young Females. Mrs. Taylor's Memoirs. Willis' Poetical Skotches.

SOUVENIR.

SOUVENIR.

THIS day published by N. S. SIMPKINS & Co.—The Moral and Religious SOUVENIR, ornamented with a Frontispiece of Milton and his Daughters, Vignette Title page and Devotion.

This Souvenir is intended to answer the increasing demand for elegant books, for presents, by that class of elegant books, and useful subjects than the Souvenirs usually published. Price in cases \$1, 37, in silk binding, gilt, \$1.87. Likewise,—The Juvenile Sketch Book, containing the following original and select Stories: Prejudice, or the English Girl and French Girl. The Two Friends, Blue Silk Scarf. Lucy Milford. Grape Island and The School Fellows last Request.

(37-A variety of Juvenile Books, and Children's Books with colored engravings.—Allantic Souvenir, Token and Forge-Me-Not for sale as above.

ANTHEMS IN NOS. AT HALF PRICE. JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington-street, has or sale, the following numbers of Old Colony Collection f Anthems, at the prices affixed to each. No. 1, at 1,50 cents per doz. Parcell's, O give Thanks.

No. 1, at 1,50 cents per doz. Parceil's, O give Thanks. Wanley's, Awake up my Glory. Kent's, Hear my Prayer. William's, I was Glad, &c.
No. 2, at 1,50 per doz. Handel's, How beautiful are the feet. Nare's, Stephen's, Boyce's, and Pirson's Antheos. No. 4, at 1,50 per doz. Handel's, "Hail Judes." O thou bright Orb." "The Great Jehovah." Gloria su Excelsis and Chorus Anthem.
No. 6, at 1,50 per doz. Handel's, "Ye sons of Israel." "Attend to all I now prescribe." "Glory to God." Baumgarton's Judgment Hymn.
No. 7, at 1,50 per doz. Mozart's, "When round thy

Mozart's, "When round thy No. 7, at 1,50 per doz.

No. 7, at 1,50 per doz. Mozart's, "When round thy shrine." Mirriam's Song. Handel's, "Welcome, riighty King." Avison's, Weep not for those. Devotional Hymn. No. 9, at 1,50 per doz. Purday's, "Blow the Trumpet." Stevenson's Air. Handel's Coronation Anthem. Nos. 10 and 11, at 3,00 per doz. Selections from Bec-thoven's, Mount of Olives. Mozart's Mariners at An-

chor.

Nos. 12 and 13, at 3,00 per dox. Handel's, Grand
Dottingen Te Deum. Bird's, Canon. Harrington's, Eloi.
or Death of Christ.

or Death of Christ.

No. 14, at 1,50 per doz. Bray's Child of Mortality,—words by Mrs. Rowson. Mozart's, "Lord have mercy."

"Glory to God on High." Handel's, Ah wretched Israel.
No. 15, at 1,50 per doz. Boyce's Anthem. Handel's,
"Then round about the starry throne." Oliver Shaws',
Fair Truth. Handel's, Music spread thy voice around.

N. B. The 3d edition of Vol. 1, and the 2d Vol. complete, may be had at 1,25 each, by the doz. in neat bindin

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

WHITNEY & COOLEY, Auction and Commission Morehants, No. 36, Washington-Street, have on hand, and are constantly receiving, a very large supply of valuable BOOKS, in the various departments of Literature; among which are, Bibles of all sizes, in rich and common binding, together with a general associance to LLaw, Then-logical, Medical, Miscellaneous, and Blank Books; Paper, Quills, Ink, &c. the whole of which will be sold at the most reduced prices, for each or approved credit. Country Dealers, and persons wishing to supply themselves with the above articles on the most liberal terms, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. Dec. 28.

GEORGE E. HEAD, Counsellor at Law, has removed from State-street, to the new stone building at the corner of Court and Washington Streets, where he may be found from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from S to 5 !- 20 clock.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGS, &c. DAVID & JOHN HENSHAW, & Co. No. 33, India street, (near the head of Central Wharf,) have for sale, ivery large assortment of Surgeon's Instruments, Drugs Paints, Dye-stuffs, Window Giss, &c. at very low prices.— Gentlemen wishing to purchase, are respectfully invi-

CHILBLAINS.
THOSE efflicted with that painful and troublesome complaint, Chilbians, have now within their reach a certain and way cure in Albert's Specific. No remedy has ever been presented to the public, by which a more immediate cure could be effected than that now offered for Chilbians. The experience of last winter alone, is sufficient to st incredulous of the certain efficacy of this valuable the most incremions of the certain efficacy of this valuable remedy. The agent can inform the purchaser of curc-effected in Boston in three days, where the blains have been of the worst kind, and the patient suffering from ther upon both hands and feet, and where all other application had failed. There is no trouble attending the use of this specific, and

from two to five applications will in most cases effect a core it may be applied to parts liable to Chilblains as an effec

A Phiai will often be found sufficient for a whole family. It is put up in Phials, each labelled, Alterts Specific for Chilbinis, and accompanied with directions for use—signed Henry Albert—none other can be genuine. Sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor's only Agent for Boston, CHARLES BARRELL, No. 156, Washington

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.—Price \$6 per dozen—75 cents single phist.

Jan. 4

VINDIC. What to the re David, pious he mine. the date tipon ex by deny the spiri ble inst ever he soverei man to

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